





One of the robbers addressed remarks to Engineer Ruland, who did not understand what was said, and before Ruland could ask him to repeat his remarks the robber struck him a blow with a Winchester rifle, breaking the stock of the gun. Ruland will be able to handle his engine through to terminal, but head is badly swollen. No passengers or train men hurt. Conductor has been instructed to secure names and addresses of passengers and Special Agent Brown has been instructed to go to scene. Sheriffs in the county in which robbery occurred and surrounding counties have been notified.

F. R. Rockwell,  
Superintendent.

The train held up the west-



# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Reliable

Complete

## DENVER

Denver, July 12.—A large gathering was held this afternoon and tonight at Elitch's garden at the annual meeting of the Colorado State Association of Pioneers. There was much handshaking, renewing of old friendships and relating of incidents in connection with the early days of Colorado. The principal feature of the program was an impromptu address by Senator W. H. H. He arrived in Colorado in 1861, and hence is well able to speak on the hardships endured by the pioneers. He said that the pioneers had reason to be proud of the work they had accomplished. They had laid the foundation of the state on the present society of today, and in so doing had experienced many hardships. He had crossed the plains in stages many times, but had never heard complaints from these pioneers. He said of today when traveling in place cars complain of the hardships to be endured.

He recalled the first meeting of the legislature, of which Judge Stock was member. This body fixed laws for the governing of the territory and organized the school systems. These pioneers had correct notions of government, liberty and law, even though some of them were not so highly educated.

A short discussion of the great natural resources and their development, a contrast of the schools of the state with those of other states, and the prediction of a great and progressive future for the state followed. The speech was greeted with great applause. This assembly is a state organization and includes those pioneers who came to Colorado during or previous to 1860. Hugh R. Steele, a son of the first governor of the territory, is the president of the association. Mr. Steele delivered a short address in which he advocated more frequent meetings of the association. A ladies' corps, of which Mrs. H. N. Steele is the president, and which includes the wives and daughters of the pioneers, is a part of the organization. The total membership is about 650.

Some of the prominent members present were Judge Alvin Marsh, Judge Stock, Michael Storms, H. D. Steele, Andrew Sagendorf, J. M. Pennington and many others, all of whom came to Colorado in '59. Mr. F. S. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rhoads, Mr. and Mrs. Bartwell, Samuel Sherritt and W. H. Maloney of Watkins, Colo. An unusual coincidence of the afternoon was the meeting of F. H. Buckman and Frank O. Edwards, who crossed the plains together 40 years ago and who had not met since that time. The afternoon's exercises closed with a number of old-fashioned dances and a dinner, all of which were participated in by nearly all present.

The committee which has been investigating the alleged overcharges by the Smith-Brooks Publishing company for Arapahoe county submitted a majority and a minority report to the county commissioners today. The majority report was signed by George Steele and M. J. McNamara, while the minority report was signed by W. K. Kietler. The majority report states that no evidence of fraud was found, but that "several manifest errors were found which doubtless would be corrected." The report signed by Mr. Kietler holds that the contract prices for printing were excessive and should have been rejected. He says that the contract for printing "seems to be a contract on a mere casual inspection." He holds that the entire matter is of a grave and serious character, and should be looked into by some legal body empowered to compel witnesses to appear and testify. The reports were accompanied with a statement of the overcharges which the committee found. County Attorney Bottom says that a suit will be started to collect these overcharges from the Smith-Brooks Publishing company.

After being held a prisoner for ransom of \$17,000 by M. F. Keefe for 24 hours, Attorney A. B. Sullivan was released at 8:30 this morning. The release came about through the nerve displayed by Sergeant Lee of the police department. The story of the capture and release would serve as a good foundation for some current magazine serial. Sullivan is a lawyer of the city, and some years ago borrowed quite a sum of money from Keefe. The panic and other sources raised him to fail to refund the amount, until now the total interest and all is \$17,000. Keefe has been trying all these years to collect the amount, but failed. Yesterday he sent Sullivan a decoy letter, asking him to come to room, 1008 Ninth street. Sullivan accepted the invitation, and Keefe proceeded to hold him in captivity with a Winchester rifle until the amount was paid. The police worked all night trying to effect the release, but were told that any attempt to rescue the prisoner would mean his death. Consequently, about a dozen of the bluecoats guarded the outside of the house all night, but none dared enter. During all the time Sullivan kept sending frantic appeals to persons whom he knew, trying to get them to raise the \$17,000. At 7:30 this morning, Keefe announced that unless the money was forthcoming by 12 o'clock he would proceed to fill Sullivan's hide with lead.

It was then that Sergeant Lee appeared and walked boldly upstairs. Keefe turned to speak to the officer, and Sullivan jumped and closed the door which separated the prisoner and guard. Keefe threw the door open and attempted to shoot, but Sullivan grabbed him and a scuffle ensued, during which time the Winchester was discharged three times, but no one was injured. Lee rushed to the room and helped to disarm Keefe and the hide was over. During the night, Sullivan made two attempts to escape, and each time Keefe pounded him into submission—once with a chair and the next time with the butt end of a revolver. Sullivan's face assumed the appearance of a beefsteak long before his relief was effected. Both men were taken to the police station and

## DENVER

Keefe was locked up. He seemed to feel that Sergeant Lee was responsible for his not collecting his \$17,000. Public sympathy is entire with Keefe. During the 24 hours he had Sullivan prisoner, a crowd stood where it could watch the window, and it kept encouraging Keefe to hold Sullivan until the money was paid. When Keefe was pommeling his prisoner with the chair and revolver, the crowd was urging him on and calling to him to kill him. At one time more than a dozen policemen swarmed around the house, but they seemed no more anxious to attempt to enter than do the Oregon citizens to associate with Tracy. The money was all the property Keefe had and, as he is a cripple, he has been in sore straits ever since. It is thought the worry over his loss has partially overbalanced his mind. During the day numerous persons reported that Sullivan had invested money for them and all received word later that the investments had been losing propositions. Sullivan is said to have been in a number of scrapes of this kind since living in the city.

The fire and police board issued its third order this morning instructing Chief Armstrong to close the wineries of the city. These orders have been issued monthly during the past few months.

Edgar H. Neff, cashier of the Union Pacific freight office, who is said to be short about \$5,500, was arrested today that he would make the shortage good. He has property valued at more than the shortage.

Emmanuel Anseger, one of the early business men of Colorado, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 2107 Champa street. He had lived in Denver 35 years and was 68 years of age. Mrs. Patrick Sullivan of Salida, Colo., was fatally injured in a runaway accident at that place last night. She was removed to the hospital, but the hospital physicians hold out no hope for her recovery.

Denver, July 11.—Attorney General Post sent to Governor Orman today an opinion regarding the collection of the 1901 corporation taxes. For some time, the state board of equalization has been flooded with queries from the county commissioners, asking if there was not some way in which a compromise might be effected, so that the counties could collect a portion, at least, of the 1901 corporation taxes. In his letter today, the attorney general recommends that the counties compromise on the 1902 valuations. He holds that the several counties can make such a compromise for the county taxes, but because of the Montgomery remedial bill which was passed last winter, the state cannot compromise until the validity of this measure is tested. He holds, however, that the state can accept and receipt for amounts paid upon the valuations of 1902, and if the remedial bill is held constitutional, then collect the remainder of the state taxes. This remedial bill provides for the collection of the 1901 corporation state taxes. A portion of his opinion is as follows:

"By the act of the late extra session of the legislature, usually called the legalization act, found at pages 32 to 43, inclusive, of the session laws of that session, it is provided that such assessment made by the state board of equalization should in all respects be lawful, the same as though such assessment, and sending out of such assessment, and the validity of such assessment, upon the county assessment roll, and the county tax list should be legal, the same as though such acts had been done within the time prescribed by the law of 1891, or the revenue act of 1901. Similar legislation has been sustained by the highest courts in many states of the union.

"I, therefore, conclude that the railroads and other like corporations whose property has been thus assessed are not only morally, but are legally bound to pay the taxation as assessed and levied under the conditions mentioned, but I have also concluded that under the circumstances as they exist and as above recited that these corporations will hold out and refuse to pay the taxes so levied, and will not, unless compelled so to do by judgment of some court of competent jurisdiction. I have, therefore, concluded, without officially advising any of the counties of the state or the officers whose duty it is to collect such revenue, to say that I believe it is expedient to compromise with these corporations, stating it as a matter of law that the county commissioners have the right to rebate any reasonable amount from collection of taxes due to the counties, and that if the railroad and other like corporations would pay the 1901 taxation upon their properties upon some just basis that the county treasurers, under the direction of the county commissioners, would have the right to receive and receipt in full for the taxes due to the counties, and would have also the right to receive the 4-mill tax due to the state upon the basis of any such compromise and remit to the state treasury the amount so collected, but could not give acquittance in full for the taxes due to the state."

The attorney general concludes by stating it as his opinion that if the railroads refuse to compromise on some reasonable basis and pay their taxes for the year 1901, it will be proof positive that they are robbing the state, counties, municipalities, school districts and people who have furnished them with life and sustenance, and are also protecting their existence. This letter of the attorney general will be sent to the county treasurers and county commissioners as a guide to them in dealing with the railroads.

Chairman McNamara of the committee which is investigating the printing overcharges, stated to your correspondent tonight that the report will be completed and submitted to the county commissioners by 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. He stated that it would contain about 2,600 words.

Denver is going to have an automobile package delivery company. Incorporation papers were filed today for the Merchants Mobile Delivery company. The company is to be a partnership of 24 states and territories. Notice has been received

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from the Western Passenger association that the round trip fare from western points to St. Paul will be one fare plus \$2. After the adjournment of the Transmississippi congress, the National Irrigation congress will be held in Colorado Springs and many of the St. Paul delegates will attend the western meeting.

City Marshal Burton has commenced a fight against the wine room evil, which has existed in Cripple Creek for some time past. Today the marshal issued an order to the effect that women found in wine rooms without the permission of the police department will be dealt with according to the ordinances. This order, however, does not prevail in the red light district. Another order is out and has been received by every druggist in the city, prohibiting the sale of liquor in drug stores except upon prescription.

Deeds were filed today with the county clerk as follows: Bernard L. Castor to the Beaver Valley Gold Mining, Milling and Development company, one-half interest in the Happy New Year, Golden Bell, Sway, Tel Pine lodes, in the east Beaver mining district, for a consideration of 600,000 shares of the Beaver Valley company's stock. J. S. Peck transferred to the Beaver Valley company his one-half interest in these lodes for the same consideration. An old deed was recorded in which the Rittenhouse G. M. company transfers to the Cripple Creek and Colorado M. and M. company a portion of the White Elephant section No. 1 and Happy Day lodes. Survey No. 8087, except the area in conflict with the Puffer and Excelsior lodes. Buildings, machinery, tools, etc., are included, and the consideration named is nominal. E. J. Lake to William Harris, one-half interest in the Silver Lake lode No. 14,051, consideration \$250.

Two money demand suits were filed today in the district court. The Colorado Trading and Transfer company commenced suit against J. M. Hawkins, J. E. Moore and Pierce to recover \$62.72 of supplies. H. H. Bourk commenced suit against A. L. Chase, et al, to recover \$1,500 which he alleges he put into the stock of the Victor Pharmacy company, and for which he has had no returns.

The Sedan-Sunshine apex suit still occupies the attention of Judge Seeds and a jury in the district court. Competent mining engineers have been upon the stand continuously since the case opened last week, and it now looks like the case will reach the jury tomorrow evening. The outcome of this suit is being awaited with considerable interest in the camp, as it will decide the ownership of the rich ore shoot from which Lessee Killum has been shooting so much ore.

A marriage license was issued today by the county clerk to George E. Dalley, aged 22 years, of Victor and Inez Willist West, aged 18 years of Ellipse.

William Jurgens in the county court today was appointed administrator of the estate of the late brother, Henry Jurgens.

Theophilus Groschlandt was injured in a cave-in near the county hospital on Gold hill today. He was working in a prospect shaft when the cave occurred. He received a fracture of the right arm and hip. He was removed to the hospital but later was taken to his home on Gold hill. He is the watchman at the Rob Roy and McGregor mines. Drs. Chamberlain and Magruder attended him.

This has been the hottest day of the year. It was 80 in the shade at 2:30.

Cripple Creek, July 12.—Samuel M. Dyer, a Colorado pioneer, G. A. R. veteran and son of the late Rev. Mr. Dyer of the M. E. church, who died in Denver several months ago, after some 60 years in the ministry on the frontier, died this morning at 4:30 o'clock at his home on Warren avenue, after a few days' illness. The chief cause of death was heart failure, superinduced by tonsillitis and erysipelas. Deceased was a highly respected citizen of this city and a pioneer in the district, having come to Cripple Creek in 1891. He was born in Illinois in 1843, and served in the civil war with Company I, Fifth Wisconsin volunteers. At the battle of Fredericksburg, a shell tore off his right leg. In 1871, Mr. Dyer removed to Colorado and settled in Douglas county, where he was quite prominent politically, and served as county treasurer and county clerk. He leaves two children, Mrs. G. L. Dyer, and John L. Dyer, who is residing in Denver, and yesterday came to this city and was with him when he died. Deceased was a brother of County Judge Elias F. Dyer of Lake county, Colorado, who met his death in the performance of his duty on July 3, 1875. The funeral arrangements have not yet been fully determined, but it is known that the body will be taken to Castle Rock and laid to rest in the family burying lot.

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed this evening at 7 o'clock by Attorney F. J. Hanks for John H. Lynch, who, with Samuel Rankin, is in the county jail, serving sentence passed upon them by the district judge at the late hearing of the gambling cases. The petition is directed against H. M. Robertson, sheriff of Teller county. It sets forth that on May 2, 1902, special jail mittimus were issued from the district court, directing the sheriff to confine the petitioner in jail for a total of five months under three cases. This sentence was passed upon Mr. Lynch after he had pleaded guilty to conducting a gambling house. Judge Seeds suspended the sentence during good behavior upon the payment of the fine and costs. The petitioner alleges that he has done no act of violence against the law, and prays for a writ of habeas corpus. Both Mr. Lynch and Mr. Rankin are in the county jail. It is probable that the hearing upon the writ will be held before Judge Seeds Monday evening.

The baseball team of the Cripple Creek club had no difficulty this afternoon in defeating the lawyers' team at Union park. Only seven innings were played, but at the end of this time the club scored 26 runs to the lawyers' six. Matlock pitched for the club, and had the lawyers at his mercy. A number of law students played with the attorneys' team, but they could not put a stop to the scoring.

A wild steer took possession of Myers avenue early this evening and upon a gone rampage. The steer was drinking at a trough that was rough when it became frightened and rushed down the street, scattering

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pedestrians in all directions. Charles Weaver, colored man, was knocked to the ground and his clothes torn. Officer McDowell got the animal off of his beat by chasing it upCOVERY gulch.

Marion I. Russell commenced an attachment suit in the county court today against Amos Steelsmith to recover \$300.50 and interest alleged to be due upon a promissory note.

Funeral services were held this afternoon over the body of Arthur G. Davis, who died at Pueblo a few days ago of heart trouble. The services were held at the residence of the boy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis, of 338 Duane street, Schenck of the Episcopal church officiated, and the interment was at Mount Pisgah cemetery.

Judge Seeds will hear motions on Monday, July 14, in the district court.

Cripple Creek, July 11.—Runners to the effect that the Cripple Creek Mining and Development company had decided to close their business, were dispelled by an announcement made at a meeting of the members held yesterday afternoon. At this meeting the board of directors debated upon the proposition and it was finally decided that the exchange which is now doing a nice business should continue in operation. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the outlook for the market this fall is very good. The lease on the present quarry, needed by the exchange expires on August 4, and if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made to retain them, other quarters will be secured. To investigate this matter, a committee consisting of Edward Bell, C. J. Smith and J. A. Delany was appointed. The meeting was especially enthusiastic and complimented Mr. L. P. Parsons, the manager of the clearing house and the officers of the exchange upon their work in keeping up the treasury account and the membership during the past year.

The baseball team of the Cripple Creek club and the lawyers' baseball team will play a matched game tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at Union park. The lawyers have strengthened their team, and promise to give the Cripple Creek team a good fight. However, the club puts up a good article of baseball, and it looks as if they are winners.

Samuel Dyer, one of the pioneers of the district, is dangerously ill at his home, 125 West Warren avenue. Mr. Dyer was taken ill a few weeks ago with tonsillitis. He has been in bed since, and Mr. Dyer lost consciousness. Dr. Penneck, the attending physician, is at his bedside constantly. Mr. Dyer has conducted an undertaking business in this city for several years past.

Victor, July 13.—Quite a little interest is manifested here in the outcome of the baseball game to be played on Sunday at Union park between the teams representing the Florence Eagles and the Victor Eagles. The local team will line up practically the same as in last Sunday's game. Quite a little money will be wagered on the contest. On Saturday at Union park the Florence Eagles will line up against John Wright of Cripple Creek team. On Sunday a \$500 purse will be given the winners.

Samuel Koffenstein, a miner employed at the Last Dollar property on Bull hill, had his right shoulder broken yesterday. He was at work in a stop when a large rock fell, barely missing his head, and striking him upon the shoulder. He was taken to his home, where Dr. St. Clair attended him.

Miss Lillian Warrman, aged 23 years, died this afternoon at 3 o'clock at her home, 216 North Sixth street. Death came as the result of an operation. The funeral services will be held on Thursday, but as yet the hour has not been decided upon.

Funeral services over the body of Ralph Williams, the eight-year-old boy who was killed yesterday morning by a fall in an ore house near the Last Dollar property, will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home near Dyer. The interment will be at Sunnyside cemetery.

Victor, July 12.—Satisfactory progress is being made in the disposition of Victor's \$375,000 issue of water bonds. Today, \$61,000 worth of the bonds were disposed of, \$30,000 for cash and \$31,000 for warrants. The bonds draw 5 per cent. interest. The bonds are being sold for the purpose of securing funds to complete Victor's water system. Work at the Bison park reservoir is now under way, and the sale of the bonds means that it will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The band concert given tonight by the Gold Coin band on Victor avenue and Fourth street was enjoyed by thousands of people. This being the first Saturday night after pay day, many miners and their families came down from the hills to do their shopping and to listen to the music. S. Clever is director of the band, and tonight ten selections were played. Under the concert there was a hop at the Gold Coin club.

A number of Victor fishermen are in a party from the district enjoying the sports on the Gunnison river. In the party are F. D. French, R. G. Grant, Attorney S. D. Crump and A. W. Grant, clerk of the district court.

C. S. Cleveland, formerly president of the Victor Banking company, and his son will leave the first of the week for Routt county to prospect and locate some land.

Mrs. William Dickinson left this morning for Leadville, called there by the death of her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Boylan arrived in the city yesterday, and next week they will leave for their home at Nepeseta, Colo.

Miss Josephine Pascoe will leave tomorrow on a two weeks' vacation to be spent in the east.

Victor, July 14.—Ralph Williams, the eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams, who reside near Dyer, on Bull hill, was almost instantly killed this morning at 11 o'clock by a fall of 40 feet. The boy was playing in a deserted ore house near the Last Dollar mine. He was walking across a plank over an ore shoot when the plank turned under him, and he fell to the ground below. His fall was partially broken by a beam, but nevertheless he struck upon his head and sustained a concussion of the brain. He was taken to his home, where he expired about an hour later. Drs. St. Clair and Shepherd were summoned, but were unable to save the boy's life. No bones were broken, and the only wound upon the body was near the back of the neck.

The members of the Cripple Creek and Victor Lawn Tennis club held a tournament here yesterday on the Gold Coin courts. Gurney and Richardson of the local club, were beaten in doubles by Lyon and Gillette, the Cripple Creek team. The singles were evenly matched, and the members of both clubs made a good showing. It is likely that three good teams will be sent to Denver and Colorado Springs to play in the fall tournaments. After yesterday's

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contest, a luncheon was served at the Gold Coin club, and the afternoon was enjoyed by both ladies and gentlemen at bowling and ping pong.

Orin Barnes, a miner employed at the Trachyte property on Bull hill, is seriously ill tonight as a result of having inhaled powder shot at the mine. Dr. Shepherd is in attendance, and with oxygen has been able to bring Barnes around so that it is thought he is out of danger.

Dr. H. C. Thomas today held an autopsy over the body of Mrs. Edward Dutiel, who died at her home near the Santa Rita mine, yesterday afternoon. The doctor found that death was due to a pulmonary embolism.

Tomorrow, Tuesday evening, a concert will be given at the Methodist Episcopal church. Among those who will take part are Mrs. J. A. Small, Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Alice Wright and Ella Davidson. Miss Edna Wright will assist in the entertainment.

Mr. Michael Boyle and bride will return home tomorrow from Pennsylvania, and will make their home in Victor. The bride was formerly Miss Molly Monday, a young lady of Pennsylvania.

Victor, July 11.—Three timbermen employed at the Trachyte property on Bull hill, had a narrow escape from death while at work this morning. They were placing some timbers in position, when about 3 o'clock a rock slide knocked the supports upon which they were standing from under them. Thomas Gilbert was buried under the rock, and his left side was badly crushed and his left lung injured. He was removed to his home at Goldfield. The two other men escaped with slight injuries.

A severe electrical storm, accompanied by quite a little rain, visited the camp this afternoon. The rain fell in order that the lightning should not strike the many electric wires in the camp, and service upon the electric roads had to be suspended for one hour. The rain was badly needed and was welcomed by the people of the camp.

There will be two good games of baseball in the district on Sunday. At Union park in Cripple Creek the Florence Eagles and the Victor Eagles will play a matched game. The local team will be accompanied to Cripple Creek by a band and a large crowd of rooters. At the Cameron Athletic park the Victor team will play a game with a semi-professional team from Denver.

One of the early mines of the district is looking after the work. The building is to be over 100 feet long and is intended to handle about 100 tons of ore. The use of electricity to make a cleaner separation of the zinc from the ore is an important move, as this process has never before been tried in this district on a commercial scale. There is some doubt as to whether the process has been sufficiently perfected to make it a success on a large scale. It is very evident that the Resurrection people consider it all right if they would not install such a plant.

William P. Murray, manager of the Bald Mountain Development company, will install a new mill at the head of South Evans gulch. The tunnel and shaft developments are satisfactory, showing extensive bodies of low grade ore, and Mr. Murray believes that this mine can be worked by a single jigging process. Other development work will also include the sinking of the shaft another 100 feet.

A mining deal of much importance has just been closed at Victor. The mine will be turned over to E. A. Hanft and W. O. Reynolds. The property is owned by D. H. Moffatt, who made a large part of his fortune out of this mine. In later years he has been in the lower levels were allowed to be flooded. Large bodies of low grade zinc sulphides are in sight, and the new owners, who have been unusually successful in securing this class of material, will probably operate it on an extensive scale. The mine has been shut down for the past year, the last lessee being J. H. Hughes and Arthur Nichols.

A large force of men is at work in the Victor and Minnie mines, getting the plant ready, but the management does not expect that it will be ready for operations before the first of the month. There are a number of problems of detail to be worked out, and it is expected that the mine will conform to the different characters of the A Y and Minnie ore, but August 1 should see the plant in operation.

## LEADVILLE

Leadville, Colo., July 11.—The Resurrection Mining company has just let a contract for the erection of a large concentrating mill. The mill, which is already begun and Manager Carnahan will push the work as rapidly as possible. This is one of the most important moves of this company since the start of the new land developments in the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts of the Resurrection company's property have proved conclusively the existence of immense masses of low grade zinc sulphides. The ore has been found in a vein, particularly in the No. 1 shaft, where the new plant will be erected.

The contract has been awarded to Mr. Arthur Nichols, of Colorado Springs, and Joseph Nichols is looking after the work. The building is to be over 100 feet long and is intended to handle about 100 tons of ore. The use of electricity to make a cleaner separation of the zinc from the ore is an important move, as this process has never before been tried in this district on a commercial scale. There is some doubt as to whether the process has been sufficiently perfected to make it a success on a large scale. It is very evident that the Resurrection people consider it all right if they would not install such a plant.

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## LAKE CITY MERCHANT PROBABLY SUICIDED.

Special to the Gazette.

Lake City, July 14.—After bidding his wife and grandson goodnight, Mr. C. D. Peck, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of this town, left his home last night with the intention of killing himself. In a letter which his wife, a gentle and estimable woman, found on the diningroom table this morning, he expressed a belief that he was losing his sanity, and he said that he would not like to be a burden to her. Mr. Peck was about 70 years old and for several years has suffered from insomnia. As a result of this insomnia and a growing impairment of his faculties he has of late been much worried about his business affairs. Mr. Peck's home life was all that could be desired. He gave every evidence of deep affection for his wife and grandson, and his home was as refined and attractive. His friends here attribute his action solely to morbidness, growing out of his afflictions. In the letter left to his wife, he especially requested her not to attempt to revive his body. A large number of searchers are scouring the mountains and old mine workings in the vicinity but so far without result. An effort is being made to procure blood hounds, but as those at Canon City are not to be had at this time, it is left for the people here to continue the search, which is exceedingly difficult owing to the character of the country. Mr. Peck kept a hotel at Wagon Wheel Gap for a number of years, but came here over 20 years ago, and has since then held in the highest esteem by the people of this city.

## Cheap Lands

Convenient to Colorado Springs and Denver. Only one-tenth cash.

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1025 17th St. DENVER, COLO.

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109 South Tejon Street.  
Visitors to Colorado Springs will find at the above place the best and cheapest Restaurant, lunch and bakery in the city.

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Spectacle and Eye-Glass Makers.  
Willard B. Lay, Mgr.  
19 South Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.



# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## LOCAL

(Friday, July 13.)  
Creditors of John W. Proudfoot will receive only about 5 cents on the dollar, according to report of C. E. Noble, assignee.

Suit in the district court brought by A. P. Callahan against W. L. Whitehead is for possession of 200 acres of land in this county and for damages.

County commissioners and A. E. Blyth of Topeka, tax agent of the Santa Fe, were yesterday in conference on subject of that road's taxes for 1901.

Defense in the Antlers fire case yesterday sprang a sensation when two witnesses testified that small boys started the fire on the railroad track just before the big fire.

Adjutant General Gardner in this city yesterday refused to discuss the merits of the charges by Major Ellison against Colonel Volckers, Major Kennedy and Lieutenant Bloom and the counter charges.

The school board has let contracts for supplies for the next school year.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, president of the Machinists' International union, and Max Morris, secretary of the Retail Clerks union of North America, will arrive in the city today and will speak here tonight at the new labor hall on Cuyahoga street.

A new electric stamp cancelling machine was installed in the postoffice yesterday.

The chess tournament at the Y. M. C. A. rooms is attracting a good deal of attention.

Companies D and I of the National guard were inspected last night by Inspector General Sweeney. Governor Orman and staff were present. Reception and dance followed at the Antlers.

Saturday, July 12.  
In the Antlers fire case, the defendant's attorney asked to have the court instruct for a verdict for the defense, and the question is still being argued.

The Steery Fishing club, 20 or 25 strong, headed by A. Sutton, of this city, left last evening to spend two weeks at the club camp near Wagon Wheel Gap.

Suit has been brought by owners of the Sloan filter patents to restrain the Portland company from using the filters in the new mill.

It is now thought the expenses of the assistance may exhaust the assets of John W. Proudfoot, bankrupt, leaving nothing for creditors.

William Clark, the florist, talks interestingly of the cotton scale and other tree pests, and of insecticides.

The Armour cadets left yesterday over the Rock Island for Chicago.

President Gompers expressed pleasure at the excellent report in the Gazette of his speech at Denver and of the fair treatment accorded him in every way by this paper.

Rock Island train left track in a peculiar manner at Falcon. No one was injured, and officials term it miraculous.

City council held a meeting last night and transacted considerable business.

Thomas Shearer reported that the city had right of way on St. Vrain street between El Paso and Prospect streets, and notice should be given to persons who were obstructing the sidewalk as to be notified to vacate in reasonable time.

Sunday, July 13.  
The El Paso County Horticultural society is pushing plans for the annual flower show in August. There is a call for more members. Next meeting on Tuesday evening.

Midland band concert at Cheyenne park from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Y. M. C. A. orchestra now contains 18 pieces; others are needed.

The arrangements are all completed for the Y. M. C. A. summer camp at Glen Park.

The directors of the chamber of commerce will hold an important meeting Monday evening. John P. Fulton, chairman, secretary of the International Horticultural association, and others will speak.

Mr. W. H. Day sets forth the benefits to be expected from the National Chamber of Commerce for a generous response to the canvass for sale of season tickets.

Considerable activity has been manifested in real estate the past week, many of the firms reporting good sales, and they are encouraged accordingly.

Yesterday was a lively one in police court, the banner for the National Chamber of Commerce having a large collection of cheap jewelry taken from hobo who were trying to pawn them.

The Antlers fire case went to the jury last night.

Local carpentry contractors have decided to observe Saturday afternoon as a half-holiday. Seventeen firms signed the agreement.

Colorado City is promised a mammoth plant for manufacture of steel castings. Colorado City Bagles will clear about \$800 from their street fair.

City council secured a favorable endorsement for lots in the new addition to the cemetery, by which an income is created for perpetual care of lots.

Meetings of the National Chamber of Commerce, the Western Passenger association and the Transcontinental Passenger association are to be held in this city this week.

A. C. Ridgway has been selected as superintendent of construction for Moffett's new road.

(Monday, July 13.)  
The building fund for the new Elks club house is complete, being chiefly raised among local members.

Three children of W. J. Clark of 424 Pine street, were injured by explosion of powder contained in a pop bottle.

Loose tickets from season books will not hereafter be honored at baseball games at Boulevard park.

Railway men begin their meetings today.

Band concert at North park tonight, commencing at 7:45 o'clock. Director Irvine has prepared an exceptionally good program.

George Lamborn, a small boy of 810 S. Nevada avenue, was run over by a horse and buggy yesterday, but escaped with slight bruises.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, is in the city for a prolonged stay. He is the guest of Philip B. Stewart.

City council transacted considerable business last night.

Mayor Robinson has called a mass meeting for July 16 at 8 p. m. to discuss the loan of water to the city of Victor.

City council was last night addressed by Mayor Franklin of that place, on the water question.

Wednesday, July 15.  
The residents of Cache la Poudre street are entering into an agreement to keep that street free from weeds and rubbish; this is to aid in the 50,000 movement.

Owen Lloyd, head coachman for General Palmer at Glen Eyrie, died suddenly yesterday morning.

W. Brady was arrested and placed under bond to appear before Justice McCrellan to answer the charge of beating a horse with a necktie.

The Sheriff will take the visiting railroad passenger agents to the district today and the Midland will bring them back.

The heavy reports heard over the city yesterday afternoon concerning the blasting in the Short Line yards where stone was being brought for shipment.

Announcement is made of an eight-mile street car service between this city and Victor, to be in operation this city.

Mass meeting this evening in the court room of the first division of the district court to discuss question of loan of water to city of Victor.

C. A. R. Post No. 22 gave a well-attended musical last evening.

John P. Brown of Indiana, last evening attended the meeting of the Horticultural society.

Children's Thursday and Friday evenings and matinee on Saturday. Special prices for children on Saturday.

Thomas Stringer and Frank Carman, two carpenters working on the Longfellow school building at Colorado City, were injured by falling off a scaffold.

Stringer had a leg broken.

Elk will hold a race fair on the east side of Nevada avenue between Pike's Peak and Huerta beginning August 1.

The letter carriers last evening gave a banquet in honor of A. G. Goodrich, who leaves for Chicago today.

Postmaster Dana is expecting a consignment of the McKinley postal cards very soon.

## STATE

(Friday, July 11.)  
Glen Park Chautauqua was formally opened. Ex-Governor Alva Adams was one of the speakers.

A drilling match between several makes of machine drills will occur at the Gold Coin mine on Sunday.

In the absence of the sheriff's forces yesterday afternoon, members of the Crooks and Walters union made demonstrations before non-union restaurants in Pueblo.

Removal of a lamp caused the total destruction of house of Thomas H. Hayes at Hollywood, a suburb of Victor.

Victor police are making numerous arrests of persons carrying concealed weapons.

The special committee investigating the Arapahoe county overcharges for printing expects to finish the work by the first of next week.

Some Denver women are paying a monthly sum into the treasury of a St. Louis World's Fair society, to defray expenses to the fair in 1904.

W. A. Van Vleet, Chicago committed suicide at Canon City yesterday morning.

Supreme court of Colorado denies application for writ of habeas corpus in case of John Dunn, charged with murder at Berwyn.

James Beihl, a Denver police officer, is missing.

Lieutenant Governor Coates has received a letter from the State Federation of Labor expressing gratitude for his pardon of Van Houten.

A sneak thief stole a new Columbia bicycle from the basement of the police station at Denver.

John L. Gehr of Florence, district organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, has been called to Charleston, W. Va., to assist President Mitchell in the coal strike.

A Santa Fe freight train was derailed at Portland, near Florence, and several cars destroyed.

James A. Holmes of Pueblo, who was shot by Frederic McDougall, is said to be in a serious condition.

Heavy rains fell yesterday on the upper Arkansas river and the river at Pueblo was rising rapidly last evening.

Four informants have been filed against individuals and firms in the Cripple Creek district, charging them with running gambling games. All the accused were recently fined and given jail sentences, which were suspended.

Saturday, July 12.  
Canon City fruit growers are hopeful of the best and largest crop ever raised by them.

The cornerstone of the new Carnegie library at Canon City will be laid with appropriate ceremonies last Thursday.

Attorney-General Post has sent to Governor Orman an opinion on the collection of 1901 corporation taxes.

Special committee investigating charges for printing in Arapahoe county will report this afternoon.

Denver is to have an automobile package delivery.

Republican state central committee will meet the first week in August to fix date and place for the state convention.

James Conner, a painter from New York, dropped dead in his room at Denver. Game Commissioner Harris has sent a special agent to Wagon Wheel Gap to look out for fish dynamiters.

Edgar H. Neff, cashier at the Denver freight depot of the Union Pacific road, is said to be \$8,500 shy in his accounts.

C. P. Ogden, of Buena Vista, died in Chicago Thursday night.

Explosion in the firebox of the engine C. S. train No. 3, near Palmer Lake Thursday night, severely burned engineer and fireman.

Denver fire and police board has issued its monthly order to close all wineries in vicinity.

Emmanuel Aensinger of Denver died in that city, where he had resided 35 years.

Mrs. Patrick Sullivan of Saliba was perhaps fatally injured in a runaway accident.

Samuel M. Dyer, a Colorado pioneer, died at Cripple Creek yesterday.

A petition for writ of habeas corpus was filed in the district court of Teller county in the case of John H. Lynch, serving sentence in jail for running a gambling house.

Victor is rapidly disposing of the water bond issue amounting to \$375,000, and the work on the water system is under way.

Employees of the Ocean Wave coal mine, near Victor, were out on a strike on account of being asked to work 10 hours instead of eight.

Monday, July 13.  
The Ancient Order of Hibernians will meet in annual session in Denver tomorrow. About 2000 delegates and visitors are expected.

Yesterday afternoon C. A. Thompson, a drug clerk formerly employed at 101 S. Tejon street, this city, was drowned in Lake Minnuequa, Pueblo.

In the contest between machine drills at the Gold Coin mine yesterday, the Sullivan drill, worked by two men, beat the Excelsior drill, worked by one man, a little over four feet in an hour and a half of drilling.

Mass convention of Socialists at Cripple Creek to nominate senatorial, legislative and county ticket, was held yesterday.

Cripple Creek Fresh club met yesterday and elected W. H. Griffith, of the Cripple Creek Times, as president.

Tuesday, July 15.  
Lena Rohrer, 22 years old, of Gretna, Neb., threw herself before a moving engine at Denver union depot and had both legs cut off below the knee. She will probably die.

W. N. McBride, a Denver attorney, is in the county hospital awaiting an inquiry as to his sanity.

Larry H. St. John, Colo., shot and wounded a large brown bear and was himself badly injured by the bear.

Sidney H. Dent, referee in bankruptcy at Denver, has resigned.

National Association of Railway Live Stock Agents is in session in Denver. John W. Springer addressed the meeting.

Mr. C. D. Peck, a merchant of Lake City, is missing and left a note saying he intended to kill himself on account of insomnia and other bodily ailments. Search is being made for his body.

Ralph Williams, aged eight years, was killed at Victor by a 16-foot fall in a deserted ore house.

T. L. Crews was injured by falling rock at the Tornado property at Elkon.

At Pueblo, Colo., there was awarded a substantial prize by the state department for the extradition of Gaynor and Greene, now under arrest in Quebec.

Outlook for settlement of the Chicago freight handlers' strike is not bright.

Tracy is still giving the people an exhibition of his sprinting qualities.

The steamer Portland arrived at St. Michaels July 2, according to a special telegram from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer from Dawson.

Tuesday, July 15.  
Tracy is said to be a free man.

Flood situation between Topeka and Kansas City is improving. The waters of the Kansas river are receding.

The heavy relief ship, Winward, sailed from Seattle for the Philippines yesterday.

General Chaffee has been relieved of the command in the Philippines and ordered to the command of the Department of the East.

The German ambassador has informed the secretary of state that Generals Corbin, Young and Wood, who have been invited by the emperor to witness the maneuvers at Berlin, are each expected to be accompanied by an officer as aide.

Wednesday, July 16.  
John W. Gates' corner on July corn terminated abruptly yesterday and the seed market is thought to have gained about \$1,500,000.

Secretary Cortez left Oyster Bay for Washington. He will, while there, pay all the bills connected with the death of President McKinley.

A desperate jail break at Whatcom, Wash., was prevented by one of the plotters giving the job away.

Lightning struck a big oil tank at Jensen, starting a fire in the oil fields which is not yet under control. A special train was sent from Beaumont with fire-fighting apparatus.

Thomas Bassalunas completed the state ticket at the Joplin convention.

One man was killed and several injured by dynamite explosion in a coal mine at Windsor, Pa., near Johnstown.

Special to the Gazette from Boise, tells of a rich discovery by a miner on a grubstake furnished by Denver man.

Tracy took Sunday dinner with a far-away look on his face, near Elkon, Wash. He got shaved and took some clothing.

Three passes have followed the Rio Grande train robbers into Saguache county and a hot pursuit is being maintained. Battle is expected today.

## GENERAL

(Friday, July 11.)  
Yesterday was set for opening bids at Washington for the Colorado Springs public building, but no offers were received.

In an explosion in the coal mine of the Cambridge company at Johnstown, Pa., an unknown number of miners were killed, perhaps 200 or more, it is still killed.

Tracy, the Oregon outlaw, is still at liberty and has secured more arms, ammunition and food supplies from Kent.

A late bulletin said he was concealed on the White river and a posse was to be sent out after him.

Saturday, July 12.  
At Manhattan, Kansas, the water is said to be 12 feet deep on the I. P. tracks.

Wm. R. Rieker, a soldier from Fort Riley, Kansas, was drowned in the Blue river floods yesterday.

Fitzsimmons and Jeffries continue their training with great diligence, and both are in good form.

Twenty boxes and 23 living men were taken out of the Cambria Steel Co. mine yesterday. Mine officials make no estimate.

Sunday, July 13.  
Colorado Socialists will hold a meeting on July 22 at Grand Junction, at which Eugene Debs will speak.

The Colorado State Association of Pioneers held its annual meeting at Elitch's Gardens yesterday. Senator Teller was one of the chief speakers.

The committee investigating the alleged shooting at the Smith-Brooks Publishing Co. in Arapahoe county, have submitted majority and minority reports.

A. B. Sullivan, the Denver attorney who kept a prisoner for 20 hours by M. F. Keefe, who wanted to collect a debt of \$17,000, was released yesterday morning by Sergeant Lee of the police department.

**Don't Spoil a Good House**

to save \$2 worth of paint.

**MOUND CITY CO.'S Horse Shoe Brand PREPARED PAINT**

contains no adulterating or cheapening material, and cannot be sold as cheap per gallon as those that do. Yet it costs less to use than the inferior kinds because seven gallons will spread further than gallons of cheap paint, and still looks best and lasts longest. Every make our own linseed oil and know every ingredient to be the purest possible.

**FOR SALE BY John T. Clough,**

Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc. Mound City Paint and Grease Varnish. Mound City Paints absolutely guaranteed.

mate of the dead.

A conference is planned which is expected to settle the Chicago freight handlers' strike.

A headless body, supposed to be that of the man who was killed at St. Joseph, has been found near Ft. Baker, Calif.

The National Educational association adjourned last evening at the Hotel Hamilton in New York.

Tracy is still at large, but thought to have been wounded in a fight with deputies in the darkness.

Sunday, July 12.  
Colonel C. C. Carr is to succeed General Bates in command of the department of the Missouri.

Fugitives Jeffries and Fitzsimmons are training hard for the coming struggle. Betting has scarcely begun.

The Most Rev. Patrick A. Prehan, archbishop of Chicago, died yesterday afternoon at St. Ignace.

United States steamship Ranger has sailed from Panama for Chiriqui to protect American interests.

The body found on the beach at Fort Baker, Calif., was almost positively identified as that of Captain Ward of the Rio de Janeiro.

Tracy drove to the number of 5000 as a result of the strike.

Strikers and handlers both seem determined to hold out.

Monday, July 13.  
Delegates from district No. 2, United Mine Workers, elected to Indianapolis convention, do not favor general sympathy strike.

Stephen Stephens, president and founder of the Moline Plow company, at Moline, Ill., is dead at age of 83.

C. C. Hurlbert, Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, is dead.

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## FOREIGN

(Friday, July 11.)  
Lyons, France, has experienced three days of the greatest heat which has ever been recorded there.

Extreme heat prevails throughout Italy. The temperature yesterday at Milan, Madrid and Paris was 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and there were many deaths from sunstroke.

The coronation bazaar in London, under auspices of leading American women, is a great success. A raffle advertised in connection with the bazaar was forbidden by the police.

House of commons discussed the Moroccan shipping combine.

Fears are felt at Pretoria that the Basutos may cause trouble because one of the chiefs is to be tried for treason.

Intense heat, reaching 104 degrees in the shade, prevails at Perugia, France.

Saturday, July 12.  
A decree enforcing all the provisions of the meat law of April, 1903, has been published in Berlin.

Dispatch from Christiania, Norway, says Emperor William exchanged visits with the former French premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, at Oslo.

It is now thought King Edward will be crowned on August 9.

Sunday, July 12.  
Lord Kitchener is being accorded a nattering welcome on his return to England. He was complimented by the king and received a decoration.

A London dispatch says the reiterated assertion that the Cunard line has been absorbed by the Morgan shipping combine is as unfounded as the previous reports of the same tenor.

The United States battleship Illinois, flagship of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, and the United States cruiser San Francisco, sailed from Grand Rapids for Christiania, Norway, yesterday.

(Monday, July 14.)  
The French are already celebrating the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

It is denied that Bluefields has been taken by Nicaraguan revolutionists.

The Marquis of Salisbury has resigned the British premiership and A. J. Balfour has been appointed.

The boer at Berlin remains in a state of stagnation; all departments were weak of domestic government securities.

Agencies of cultural societies of Poland are negotiating for purchase of American machinery without the German middlemen.

Many declines were noted in stocks on the London exchange last week.

Paris is again buying gold in London.

Lord Kitchener visited Lord Salisbury yesterday.

Advices from Martinique state that Mont Pelée was in eruption on Saturday, July 12.

King Edward is to be transferred to the yacht Victoria tomorrow.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in an interesting interview, discussed both Salisbury and Balfour.

Tuesday, July 13.  
The cruiser Brooklyn arrived at Southampton with the remains of Lord Pauncefote, which were landed and given into the charge of the British government.

A dramatic incident in English politics took place yesterday in the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer.

The court circular announces that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will be at last Friday's audience the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, set with brilliants.

MINING  
(Friday, July 11.)  
The mining stock market was active and sensationally weak. Elkon declined to 45, with considerable selling. El Paso declined to 22, and in demand at 31 1/2.

Hanson and Murphy have made a good strike in their lease on the Mond Helena of the Elgin Cons. The ore assays \$50.

A two-year lease has been granted by the Atlantic Mines corporation to F. T. Coley on the Santa Rita, on Squaw mountain. The lessee will sink the shaft 100 feet deeper at once.

Pikes and Ogilvie will send out another shipment of 50 tons today from the Superior of the Anconada company, on Gold Hill.

Chicago parties interested in the Good Will Temple (M. T. C.) are taking steps to redeem the property lately sold on a judgment, and may again work the mine.

A good strike is reported from the Davy lease on the Golden Wedge, on Raven hill.

The Savage M. Co. has received returns from a 25-ton shipment which averaged \$33.

O. R. Plinn has received a lease on the old Boulder mine, on the old Blacktail gulch, near Deadwood, S. D. New company will organize to operate the mine.

A high grade shipment, estimated 300 tons, of ore worth \$2 a pound, has been sent out by Orwig & Ames, leasing the old Davenport workings of the Doctor-Jack Pot, Co.

A steady shipment of about 50 tons a day is going out from the Strong mine at Victor.

The El Paso is sending out 25 to 30 tons daily. There is delay in receiving the heavy machinery.

Daniel & Wilson, leasing on the Vin-dicator, are shipping 150 tons a week of one and one-half ounce ore.

J. T. Stewart, formerly sheriff of Teller county, has been granted a lease on the south end of the Independence claim of Stratton's Independence. He has already saved 10 tons of ore and will ship soon.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS IN DENVER.  
Special to the Gazette.

Denver, July 14.—I will burn midnight oil tonight and tomorrow night in completing my report. It is just because of the delay in the promotion of the Ancient Order of Hibernians when asked by your correspondent this evening if his report to be given to the convention on Wednesday had been completed. Mr. Keating stated that he has nothing to say for publication on the nature of the report, but it is generally understood that certain recommendations will be made on the fraternal insurance question, the promotion of the old Irish language and literature through the influence of the Gaelic league, an organization affiliating with the Hibernians. When asked whether the question of the affiliation of the Hibernians in Australia and Europe with those in America would come up in this convention, the president replied that they understood the matter, as they were too important to be ignored, and the affiliation with the Australian Hibernians will occur during this convention.

Mr. Keating devoted some time to discussing the purpose of the Gaelic and the good it had accomplished during its existence. He also stated the purpose of the women's auxiliary, and he is evidently not in favor of a separate national organization of the same. Three of the delegations, those from Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama, were instructed to secure a separate national organization for this auxiliary if possible. The Massachusetts delegates are making themselves prominent on the question of the national presidency. Their candidate is J. A. Ryan, of Boston, president of the state association of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

On over this contest. Some delegates desire the re-election of President Keating, but as he has served two offices for the term. He stated that the five-foot body of 30 ore has been cut by Kirk & Co., leasing on the Clara D. of the Lexington company, on Gold hill.



# Information About Colorado

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Want your watch repaired correctly? My experience of twenty years is at your service. Customers in all parts of Colorado.

**HAYNER,** 13 1/2 S. Tejon St.  
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

## Are Your Lungs Sound, and Are You Free from Catarrh?

Pure air is good, a generous diet is good, but these will not cure consumption so that a person can live safely in the east.

**THE SHEPARD TREATMENT**  
has cured hundreds of consumptives and thousands of cases of catarrh of the nose and throat.

I send my TREATMENT TO ALL PARTS of the country and TREAT PATIENTS SUCCESSFULLY by mail.

Call or write for "Some New Thoughts on an Old Subject."

**Dr. W. A. SHEPARD,**  
Rooms 1 and 2 Barnes Building. Colorado Springs, Colo.

### CUSTER COUNTY.

**Interest in Custer County.**  
The Golden has been the recipient of a number of complimentary notices since the first issue and some pleasant things have been printed about Custer county at the same time. Probably as a means of advertising our great mining resources the Golden has succeeded in arousing more interest in this county than has been manifested for years. We have received and replied to a great many letters from mining men who seek accurate information as to the opportunities for prospecting and for investment in Custer county. That the coming fall will see an addition of at least two people to our population will be a fact, and this means the employment of every person in the community desirous of being employed. Owners of property who have been holding on through dull seasons will at the period find a demand for their claims if they are well located. We believe that the very best mineral ground in the county lies between Rosita and Querida, and that Custer is the center of it all. Many flattering reports have recently been shown on assays made on surface quartz veins brought to us for examination. Unquestionably there are now being worked at least a dozen claims which are far to develop into good shippers. Donora ridge, North mountain and Mount Robinson will each add a shipper of gold ore to the long list of old properties and we urge property owners to develop their ground this summer as extensively as possible if they wish to take advantage of the market for claims this fall. It is significant that the ledge of fluorine quartz exists between the Rio Pecos and the Bassick, and they have never been prospected. It is not impossible that the fluorine in Custer county may prove as indicative of gold as it has at Cripple Creek. There is absolutely no doubt that Custer county is in the eyes of the prospecting population all over the state. People are beginning to realize that Custer county offers the best opening for the investment of capital in mining operations that may be found in Colorado, as every condition is favorable for mining to the best advantage and on the most economical scale. There are plenty of good producers lying dormant at present, which, we predict, will be eagerly sought for by capital this fall.

In the meantime, hold on to your ground and work it if possible.—(Custer County)

### SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Did it ever occur to you that people are surrounded by the most magnificent scenery the least appreciative? Well, it's a fact. For instance: Near the town of Ophir, in a little wooded basin, surrounded by aspen and mighty pines, is a beautiful spring which is a natural attraction excelled by no other point. In making its way upward from an underground stream, the iron water with its native sediment has formulated a circular dam rising in relief several feet above the surrounding ground. The contrast between its iron rusted barrel and the blue water is beautiful, and no one passing a grain of poetry or appreciation of nature in his make-up can view it without inspiring a feeling of awe, yet the scenery noticed and seldom pointed out to tourists. Then take Bridal Veil Falls, the famous falls, Old creek, Canyon Mill creek falls and the cascades

above them, all around Telluride, and all simply mentioned. That is all. Were these attractions suddenly moved to the Alps, tourists from all over the civilized world would rave of their beauty, of their magnificence, and Colorado people—mayhaps Telluride people—would spend thousands of dollars to see them, and after doing so would appreciate them. But here they are within half a day's walk or ride, and as they can't get away nor come to us, we don't see them, nor tell others of their beauties so they can see them.—(Telluride Journal).

### ROUTT COUNTY.

**Travelers Nearly Perish From Thirst.**  
A party of travelers consisting of an elderly married couple, an 11-year-old girl and a young married couple nearly perished from thirst on the desert between Brown's park and Snake river week before last. Details of their trip were discovered by the mail carrier, who came to and started out again, but he had lost his bearings and wandered through the cedars, finally reaching Cedar springs, 13 miles distant, in a semi-dried condition. There being a party there who realized the man's condition, allowed him water, little at a time till he was thoroughly revived. Search was then instituted for the balance of the party. The little girl's tracks were discovered in the sand and followed all over the hills. She traveled in circles, occasionally going straight across the circle. She was found under a tree. The girl was crazed from thirst and was endeavoring to bite, and upon the approach of the rescuing party she fled in terror, but when shown some water, which the rescuers had along, she ran to it. She was allowed a few swallows of water at a time and given a few canned tomatoes which she devoured ravenously.

The remainder of the party were found on a trail traveled by the mail carrier between Maybell and Ladore and not far from the road. After being resuscitated all were taken to Bassett's ranch.

The team was unharnessed and driven to water.—(Craig Courier).

### OTERO COUNTY.

**Pumps For Irrigation.**  
The problem of raising water from wells and beds of streams is hardly less important in the west than the government irrigation enterprise. This is true, especially in the southwest, where no system of flowing water is possible, and in the broad prairie of eastern Colorado and western Kansas. The Agricultural college of New Mexico is now making systematic experiments with pumps of many different kinds and investigating the claims of their manufacturers. In this special purpose, Professor Lester, in answer to inquiries about it, writes that only two of the pumps on his list have been tested thus far, but the results of this investigation are evidently going to be of much value as it has already been sufficiently shown that there are great possibilities in irrigating from wells by these pumps. We have only one six inch driven well from which the smaller pumps already

tested will throw a steady and continuous stream of from 300 to 400 gallons a minute.—(La Junta Tribune).

### PROWERS COUNTY.

**A Good Rain.**  
Chief Agriculturist Winterhalter came up from Lamar this morning and reports a good rain in the lower end of the valley yesterday. The late rainfall up in the hills puts all the ditches drawing water freely now. Mr. Winterhalter says the reported shortage of the beet crop is not warranted by the facts. Both the acreage and the stand of beets at this date compares very favorably with the conditions at this date last year, and unless July and August develop some untoward conditions not now foreseen there is every reason to expect at least as good a crop of beets as last year.—(Rocky Ford Enterprise).

### LARIMER COUNTY.

**New Land for Sugar Beets.**  
The North Poudre Irrigation company broke out 500 acres of new land last spring and will break out 2,000 additional acres next fall, and it is safe to say that a large part of this new land will be planted to sugar beets as soon as it can be properly fitted for that crop. The extensive reservoir system of the company will furnish late water for the beet crop, enabling the grower to count on big yields and profitable returns.—(Fort Collins Courier).

### TELLER COUNTY.

**A "Poor Man's Camp."**  
When a mining district is under discussion the question is always asked, "Is it a poor man's camp?" An affirmative answer to the interrogative is taken as an assurance that the district in question is a good one to tie in for the business man as well as the laborer.

A "poor man's camp" is one which where the mountains are net-worked with rich veins and in this district, the element of chance, always to be contended with in the mining industry, is reduced to a minimum. Lessees readily take hold of propositions offered, and rarely fail to profit when work is prosecuted with industry and perseverance.

Aside from the leasing opportunities in territories of known mineralization, the field of the prospector is ample and affords that fascination which eternally spurs on the gold-hunter.

Somewhere in the country about the Cripple Creek district will be found a continuation of gold-bearing ledges which have made this district rich and famous. Close to the rugged surface of some adjoining mountain the unknown "mother lode" may await the drill of the lucky prospector.

There is better prospecting territory afforded good prospecting territory or opportunities for profitable leasing. A mining section where all the mineral-bearing lands are operated by wealthy

agreed to build a plant that will have a capacity for 5,000 horse-power and this they agreed to sell to the mines at \$150 per horse-power per annum. It is now figured that the mines pay \$240 per horse-power per annum for producing their own power, and the proposition of Colonel Best will save them \$114 per horse-power per year. A number of contracts were made with mines here and the company's agent has agreed to have the plant in operation by August 1, 1903.—(Leadville News-Dispatch).

### RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

**Fourteen Mile Ranch Sold.**  
Last Saturday July 3, 1902, the papers were made out which conveyed the right, title and interest of Joe Wharton to the Fourteen Mile ranch to Messrs. J. I. Engstrand of Galesburg, Ill., and F. E. Engstrand of Colorado. It is understood the purchase price was \$5,000. The Wharton herd of cattle also went to the Engstrand brothers, at the rate of \$25 per head.

Mr. Wharton purchased the ranch only a year ago, and was just getting comfortably settled when this tempting offer induced him to sell and look elsewhere for a home.

F. E. Engstrand has gone out to take charge of the property, while J. I. has returned to Galesburg to look after business interests there. The brothers are young and ambitious, and with good health and a limited amount of capital

### LAKE COUNTY.

**Big Enterprises for Leadville.**  
Yesterday two men left Leadville for the east, after spending several days among the mining men. One of these men represented a proposition floated by Colonel Best in view of connecting Twin Lakes, Evergreen lakes and Leadville by an electric road. Another feature is the erection of a mammoth elec-

tric power plant at Malta for the purpose of selling electric power to the mines of Leadville.

One of these men represented Colonel Best in making contracts with the mines to receive the electric power, and the other came to see that the proposition was as represented. He is representing the financial end of the plan proposed and upon his advice the mines will be furnished. These gentlemen spent several days among the mine managers, taking contracts for furnishing the electric power. They corporations, or are held in idleness by speculative dealers is not a poor man's camp. The ambitious and prize-worthy desire upon the part of a miner to rise above the position of a mere day laborer insects with no encouragement in a camp of this description.

For a time the absorption of mineralized territory in this district by corporations and wealthy non-residents gave rise to the fear that the business man, the ambitious workingman and the diligent prospector would find his opportunities flitting away. The fear was of brief duration, however.

Within the past few months more territory has been leased than during any similar period in the history of the camp, and with this renewed activity among lessees come the increase of working forces, and the swelling of payrolls and remunerative business among local merchants.

About this district than has so far developed in any of the boom camps of other states.—(Victor Times).

**Seven and a Half Pound Trout.**  
Ed P. Wilber takes the cake—after settling with Mr. Simon. On July 4, 1902, Ed landed a 7 1/2-pound rainbow trout with a little more red, white and blue on him than usual. The fish was separated from the waters of White river, New Saltmarsh, Ball, Bruner, Wildhack and Martin hike down the bench and make room for Mr. Wilber. And you, Ed, please remember that 20 pounds per day is the limit, and if you hook one that weighs over 20 don't catch him the first day.—(White River Review).

**Out on Government Work.**  
W. H. and Frank Clark, surveyors, left this week for Montrose county, where they will do some subdividing for the government. The brothers will have six or seven assistants in their camp, and will be surveying in that locality from four to six months. From appearances, considerable government work will be carried out on the western slope this season.—(White River Review).

**MORGAN COUNTY.**  
**Prospectors at Brush.**  
The county contiguous to Brush is the finest under the sun, and the farmers living thereon are prosperous and intelligent, and they demand a more modern metropolis than Brush presents today. They are right in their demands. Only for their support our town could not exist; therefore, what they demand must be forthcoming. The farmer points with pride to his fine teams, cattle, land and crops and he has as much pride for his town as he has for any of the above when it is in as high a state of improvement, so that he is not ashamed of it. It therefore behooves the people of Brush to wake up and put the old town in as good condition as the country around us warrants.—(Brush Republican).

**WHEN IN DOUBT**  
As to your condition of health, consult Dr. Francis Phillips of Colorado Springs. It costs you nothing for consultation, either personally or by letter. Dr. Phillips treats as a specialty consumption, asthma, catarrh and chronic diseases of men, women and children, and is in possession of a knowledge of this specialty work that makes his services in demand. His special inhalation treatment for diseases of the lungs, nose and throat, cure, when all other methods fail. One treatment relieves immediately and a course will permanently cure. People are fast learning the results of his special treatment. What he is doing for others he can do for you. Call and talk over your condition. It costs you nothing to know your condition, as examination is free. Why remain in doubt? Office 24 North Tejon St. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8.

### PUEBLO COUNTY.

**Another Batch of Houses.**  
Superintendent W. M. Weaver, in charge of the erection of the 200 dwellings to be built in Minnequa Heights for the C. F. & I. company, has eight sets of plans and specifications about ready to turn over to contractors for bids on about 20 more houses and the contracts will be let during the coming week. Forty of the 200 houses are now in course of erection.—(Pueblo Star-Journal).

**GENERAL**  
**A Large Crop of Fruit.**  
Secretary Shute of the state board of horticulture has just received reports from the different counties in the state where fruit is produced, says the Denver Republican. With the exception of Larimer and Otero counties very little damage was done by hail storms, and in one or two places apples have been slightly injured by blight. On the western slope the outlook for fruit is very good, and the crop will be more than up to the average. In the Arkansas valley there has been a general shortage of water. Mrs. Shute said that taking everything into consideration, that there would be a larger crop of fruit over the state than in any previous year.

**At No Time is Man Secure From attacks of such disorders of the stomach as cholera morbus, cramps and diarrhoea; but these complaints are common during the heated term, when it is dangerous to neglect them. Pain-killer is a remedy that has never failed and the severest attacks have been cured by it. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.**

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**—Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following: William D. Tudor of this city and Clara B. Finch of Roswell; Harry D. Allen of Cripple Creek and Emma M. Johnson of Chicago; Ned Christopherson and Onca Yhde, both of Colorado Springs, and Frank McKewen and Violet A. Ullom, both of this city.

### RESIGNATION OF LORD SALISBURY

By Associated Press.  
London, July 12.—The Marquis of Salisbury has resigned the premiership of Great Britain, and Right Hon. A. J. B. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government, has been appointed to succeed him.

The Marquis of Salisbury tendered his resignation at an audience which he had with King Edward last Friday.

Yesterday Mr. Balfour visited the King and accepted the premiership.

## Paint Your Houses Paper Your Rooms Frame Your Pictures

SEND ORDERS TO OR CALL ON  
**Brown Wall Paper & Paint Company**  
212 North Tejon Street,  
COLORADO SPRINGS

Sample, furnished and MAIL orders receive prompt and careful attention.

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Men to learn the Barber Trade. Eight weeks completes. Positions guaranteed. Write for particulars. **MOLER BARBER COLLEGE.** Denver, Colo., or Dallas, Tex.

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ONLY 70 MILES from Colorado Springs on Midland Railway. GOOD HOTEL. MODERATE PRICES. NEW TUBS in bath house. SPRINGS UNEQUALLED for the CURE of RHEUMATISM and all BLOOD and SKIN diseases. Best place in the state for your vacation. FINE FISHING. Address **MRS. S. F. HUNT,** Hartsel, Colo.

# FREE EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

EVERY boy or girl in the state of Colorado has an opportunity to make good use of time during school vacation. You may have finished in the High school and want to go to college. WE WILL SEND YOU. Perhaps you prefer a business education? If so, we will send you to one of the best business colleges in the state.

**It Costs You Nothing  
But Effort**

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE of Colorado Springs, the best, cleanest and most reliable Weekly Newspaper published west of the Mississippi River, is desirous of increasing the number of its readers, and to this end offers its agents the most valuable premiums ever given by a western newspaper.

The premiums are as follows:

1st—A Scholarship in THE COLORADO COLLEGE, of Colorado Springs, covering a full course of four years, CASH VALUE .....	\$150.00
2d—A Scholarship in the Modern School of Business, at Denver, covering full course of six months, CASH VALUE .....	\$50.00
3d—A Cash Premium of .....	\$35.00
4th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$25.00
5th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$20.00
6th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$15.00
7th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00
8th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00
9th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00
10th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00

The above premiums will be paid to the man, woman, boy or girl who will send in between now and September 1, the largest number of paid annual subscriptions to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. The one sending in the largest number shall have the option of any of the first three premiums. The one sending in the second largest number shall have the second choice of the first three, and the one sending in the third largest number shall receive the remaining premium. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th premiums will be given to those sending in the next largest lists respectively.

Do not think because you live in a small populated district that you have no chance of winning—remember, in the large cities and towns more daily papers are read. There is no limit set to the number of subscriptions necessary to win. He or she who lives in the smallest rural district may be the winner.

No subscriptions are to be taken at less than the regular rate, \$1 per year. Send in subscriptions every Monday, together with Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to WEEKLY GAZETTE.

This competition is open to all, and you will find your friends will help you in the laudable ambition of securing an education.

This is an opportunity that does not offer once in a lifetime, as a liberal education will be worth to the winner thousands of dollars, and at the same time those who do not win the leading prizes will be amply compensated for their labor.

IN ADDITION to the premiums offered THE WEEKLY GAZETTE WILL PAY TO ITS AGENTS 25 CENTS FOR EACH PAID ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. This amount may be retained when making the remittance.

If you desire to enter this contest send us your name and address and we will send you sample copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For any further information, write to  
**THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs.**





# A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

**K**ING HASSAN, well beloved, was not to stay. When aught went wrong, or any labor failed: "Tomorrow, friends, will be another day!" And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.

Long live this proverb! While the world shall roll Tomorrow's fresh shall rise from out the night. And new-baptize the indomitable soul With courage for its never-ending fight.

No one, I say, is conquered till he yields: And yield he need not, while the mist from glass. God wipes the stain of life's old battle-field. From every morning that he brings to pass.

New day, new hope, new courage! Let this be. O soul, thy cheerful creed! What's yesterday? With all its shards and wrack and grief, to thee? Forget it, then—here lies the victor's way. —James Buckham in Christian Endeavor World.

**T**HIS Women's club movement is really nothing new, for since time began women have flocked together and talked "quilt" or village "sewing society," a tea party or any other sort of a social function—any place where women met just for the sake of treating their minds of what is on them.

So it has come about that quietly, steadily, work for and by women has progressed which has resulted in favorable changes and many complete reforms. This is a healthy sign. According to a writer in Truth, the first results of woman's individual freedom were inevitably strenuous. She wanted to do something, to be president and bang a gavel, to be a delegate and speak at conventions. All these honors were accessible, and women were them and still wear them, even their severest critics agree, in the main, efficiently and charmingly. But in time these honors began, also, to seem laborious and not so greatly to be desired for their own sake; until it has become difficult in many quarters to secure willing candidates for office.

Now women really care more for one another than for the clubs, and women's clubs are crystallizing into the ideal organization, having a very definite place in civic, social and artistic matters. With women's approval or disapproval indelibly stamped upon the leading issues of the day, even men who take pride in giving prominence to their views against equal suffrage, dread nothing more than having the women of a community "down upon them."

After all the satires indulged in by masculine and feminine scoffers, it is a bit interesting to review the figures presented at the last biennial of women's clubs. A total membership of 211,763 was announced. The federation now aggregates 763 individual clubs, with a membership of 12,500; four district federations of 4,000 members; 39 state federations of 4,000 clubs. The federation has steadily grown within the past two years, despite the fact that many clubs have withdrawn, mainly on account of the per capita tax. The gains are 225 clubs admitted, three state federations and three district federations. To the total membership of 211,763 must be added the members of the lately organized Catholic Women's clubs which were admitted at Los Angeles. This organization includes 33 clubs in seven states.

Bulwer says: "A woman is the genius of epistolary communication. Even men write better to a woman than to one of their own sex. No doubt they confide up while writing the loving listening face, the tender pardoning heart, the ready tear of sympathy, and passionate confidences of heart and brain flow rapidly from the pen."

Yet, what is to be the history of our letter writing? Our ancestors wrote much longer and better letters than we do. While mothers and lovers are still apt to write lengthy letters, most of the present generation is spoiled as to correspondence by accommodations by the telegraph, the telephone, cheap postage, and postal. Letter writing as at present is an art among the by-gones. Still, as a recent writer says, "We are rich in the letters of the past, even if our own are far from those models. From the time of Cicero onward to Lord Chesterfield, Madame de Sevigne and a splendid past of brilliant letter writers, we may all share their charm. Cooper, Byron, Shelley, Gray and Pope, Charles Lamb and Horace Walpole, Swift, Steele, Macaulay and Fitzgerald, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Audrey de Vere and Sir John Herschel all wrote noteworthy letters, which deserve epistolary immortality."

of her own letters to a schoolmate, full of descriptions of books and scenery, she said that the characteristic, brief, modern reply forever prevented her from using the older style of letter writing. Her friend's letter concluded thus: "Write soon, but please do not write any more about scenery and books, but tell me how are overskirts looped in Cambridge, and do you know any college boys." Mrs. Todd's samples of all sorts of letters were exceedingly funny and kept her listeners in constant laughter. She spoke of this as "an age of stub pens used to start with 'I take my pen in hand,' now he begins with 'I take my typewriter on my knee.' "Of course," added Mrs. Todd "he meant the machine."

A sample of schoolgirl effusions of modern date were to their respective parents. One congratulated her father thus: "It is with exceeding gratitude and surpassing pleasure that I learned of your victory at the polls, whereby you were elected to an office find out if either one of the parties knows too much. Previous to obtaining a marriage license, it will, of course, be necessary for the applicant to produce a certificate of ignorance, the amount of ignorance being carefully and most accurately graded. While, in the opinion of Judge Baldwin, women as a sex know too much, he does not appear to consider absolute ignorance necessary, but only proportionately to that of the male member of the proposed partnership. This reduces the matter to one of comparisons, and would necessitate both the prospective bride and groom to undergo a competitive examination in ignorance. If the examining board should be satisfied that the woman did not know more than he, a very neat certificate to that effect, suitable for framing and hanging up in the parlor, should be issued. Such family heirlooms would in time become invaluable in solving many disputed questions which might arise to darken the conjugal atmosphere. The board of examiners would, of course, have no



**TWO SMART TUB SUITS.**  
The figure at the left is of green mercerized Madras, with clusters of pin tucks. The figure at the right is of blue canvas, with Gibson blouse. Bands of same material form the trimming.

to which your natural talents so supremely fit you." Another letter was addressed to a mother who, after a hot contest, had been elected president of a woman's club: "Bully for you, Mum; I knew you'd get there." One of the funny letters was that written by a little country girl of a generation ago to her city friend. Evidently she had laboriously dug out the biggest words her vocabulary afforded. The climax was the ending: "With deep consideration and wonderful amazement, I am understandingly yours." "Nancy." That fresh letter are not decreasing is shown by the old specimens, which are daily coming to light. Fun, pathos and ingenuity of expressing one's ideas, as embodied in each particularly characteristic product in a mirror the writer's personality in a way little dreamed of by the sender.

Let us, then, be of good cheer. From the great law of progress we may derive at once our duties and our encouragements. Humanity has ever advanced, urged by the instincts and necessities imposed by God, thwarted sometimes by obstacles that have caused it for a time—a moment only—in the immensity of ages—to deviate from its true lines or to seem to retreat, but still ever onward.—(Charles Sumner.)

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. "Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank him for it, who is the fountain of all loveliness, and drink it simply and earnestly with all your eyes: it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing."—(Charles Kingsley.)

There are souls in the world which have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind them wherever they go. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart. These bright hearts have a great work to do for God.—F. W. Faber.

In a recent address at Hartford, Conn., Judge S. E. Baldwin of the supreme judicial court of Connecticut, and in addition to this, a professor in the Yale university law school, declared, "No woman should feel that she knows more than her husband," an assertion which under more or less variation, doubtless, many of us have heard frequently. Much has been said and written, wisely and unwisely, about the necessity of having laws forbidding people to marry unless they are physically fit for marriage with each other, but here we have announced a rule of mental fitness based on the absence of knowledge beyond a specific limit, says the New York Christian at Work. Of course, under such new legislation there must be brands of mental as well as physical examiners, the latter to determine whether couples intending marriage have health enough, and the former to

# CONCERNING FASHIONS

**W**HITE is the prevailing color for the summer season, and with the double endorsement of fashion and comfort great popularity is promised the white gowns.

For morning or afternoon or evening for any time of day, the white gown will be absolutely in the best of taste. And while this kind of gown is without exception the smartest of warm weather attire, it is also true that it is not beyond the pocketbook of the woman of average means.

If you can afford it you may adorn your white dress with applique of Irish or Hungarian or real torchon lace. Or it will be equally stylish if it is trimmed with machine stitching in white and white pearl buttons.

The skirt is made usually with a habit back. It is the sleeves on which the most trimming is expended, and the sleeves always make or mar the costume. All of the gowns have high collars, which hold the blouse up and away from the waist line, over which it has been pouched for the past year and more. Green and black are dis-

tinged clean and whole. The trifles that one imagines are unnoticed or overshadowed by the attractive and becoming gown are really the most prominent parts of the apparel.

Selecting the silks for gowns necessary for the summer wardrobe is in these days an artistic pleasure, when textures, qualities and designs make the unmade fabric a thing of beauty. There is this year shown a wondrous choice of taffetas, India silks, crepes de chine, plain and fancy faille, peau de soie, Louisiana satin and satin foulard. All these are seen in every color of the rainbow, and a great many more colors than were ever in any rainbow, while even in black and white melanges alone are exhibited novelties and effects innumerable.

Black velvet ribbon is to be much used in trimming the gowns as well as the hats. A dimity that is covered with pale blue forget-me-nots has the skirt trimmed with four bands of black velvet ribbon. For the waist there is a tucked yoke crossed with bands of lace applique, and the lace cape which edges it is threaded with black velvet ribbon caught at the front with buckles of blue enamel. More of the black velvet



**EXQUISITE SUMMER GOWN.**  
This entirely original creation is in French mull, with black silk embroidered dots. The bodice, sleeves and circular flounce are trimmed with black taffeta, appliqued. The collar, vest and puffs on sleeves are of chiffon lace.

A very effective little gown, which may easily be made at home, has a white background strewn with a tiny scarlet flower. The two ruffles of the skirt are headed with bands of lace inlaid with scarlet and white. The bodice with insertion bands, and another band outlines the yoke, which is of white tulle mousseline unlined. The collar is made of two bands of insertion. A belt of scarlet velvet adds just the requisite touch of color, and the hat is a glow of scarlet poppies and scarlet velvet ribbons.

They say that curls are coming back again. Paris has authorized it, in fact, and this makes the statement pretty conclusive.

The coiffures of the present season are derived from the time of Louis XVI, and they bring with them soft curls and ringlets. The back hair is arranged low in the neck, and from the clusters of puffs and rolls escape three, four or five curls that dance with every movement of the wearer. Sometimes there is the old-fashioned shower of curls reaching to the shoulders, says a Parisian authority.

Just how much of the front hair shall be curled is left to the choice of the individual.

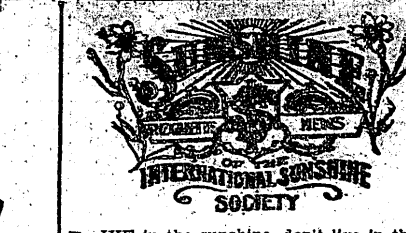
Sometimes the hair is loosely waved, while the locks on either side are allowed to escape in pretty little ringlets and kiss curls that tumble over the ears.

In comparison with the present severe style of arranging the hair, the new coiffure is decidedly frivolous. It is safe to say that if American women adopt it—and they usually do what Paris tells them to—it will take time for them to accustom themselves to the innovation.

For a summer gown there is nothing prettier than a muslin robe—a soft, light material which is really far less "canvassy" than an ordinary voile: an example of this is an ivory tint made up of a quicksilver silk—rather an expensive material for a property made the way—the skirt tucked and boxed, pleated alternately from throat to hem and trimmed with scalloped rows of cream and silver braid. The front was caught together with silver cords and the inevitable tassels over a pretty front of accordion pleated chiffon, worked in a design of silver fleure-de-lis, the centers of which were decorated with a hint of very pale blue in the simulated waistcoat, and the center was of soft satin of the same shade.

Crepe de chine of the new washable make, and oriental satin, which can also be trusted to the laundress, are favorite materials for smarter blouses, and they are really better wear than the cheaper muslins and pongee silks. Always remember that the most successful blouse is worn over a properly made silk or satin slip. This is infinitely more becoming than the lined blouse, and commands itself to practical women on account of the two, when separate, being far easier to wash or clean.

While it is true that the face first rivets attention, it is surprising how the most prominent parts of the toilet are brought into disrepute by a pair of run-down heels or a soiled, worn, petticoat. Nothing is more shabby than the woman arrayed in a stylish dress and a becoming hat, wearing shoes that require blacking or buttons, or a petticoat frayed at the bottom or soiled. Omit a few of the accessories of your toilet if you must, but keep your heels built up, your shoes well polished and your pet-



**L**IVE in the sunshine, don't live in the gloom. Carry some gladness the world to illumine.

Live in the brightness, and take this to heart. The world will be gay if you'll do your part.

Live on the housetop, not down in the cell; Open-air Christians live nobly and well.

Live where the joys are, and, scorning defeat. Have a good morrow for all whom you meet.

Live as the victor, and triumphing go. Through this queer world, beating down every foe.

Live in the sunshine, God meant it for you! Live as the robins, and sing the day through.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Everywhere.

Address of Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, president-general of the International Sunshine society, at the fourth annual meeting of the society held May 29, 1902, Waldorf-Astoria, New York city. Mrs. Alden said in part:

The last time we met together was at the third annual convention of the society, May 2, 1901, at the Hotel Savoy, New York city. At that time I announced that we had almost 50,000 mem-



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**The Clever Kittens.**  
Jeanne. "As plainly as can be, says 'I'll visit' (that's if you please) 'I know, because I understand each word she says to me.'"

"And mine speaks German," with a said Lisa from the Rhine. "Says 'bitte' when she wants a drink, 'Ja,' of course, and 'nein,' I wouldn't touch that cat that spoke a different tongue from mine."

"That's thrue for you," sweet Nora said. With merry look demure. "Me own speaks Irish! Whin I set a saucer on the fure. And ask him would she like some milk, The darlin' tells me 'Shure!'"

I met those kittens afterward. No matter where nor how; I listened well to what they said— Would you believe it now. They spoke in English every one. And all they said was "Mow!" —Margaret Johnson

**A Manly Boy.**  
It was a crowded railway station, a raw December day. Every few minutes the street cars emptied their loads at the door, and gusts of cold wind came in with the crowd. All hurried as they entered. A little boy, with bag, basket, box or bundle. Several groups stood about the great stove in the center of the room. A small boy called, "Tillygram and broen needed," which meant "I want a Brooklyn Eagle." Another boy shouted, "Cough candy and lozenges, five cents a paper."

Every five minutes a stream of people flowed out through the door, and which a young man stood and yelled, "Rapid transit for East New York!" The gate was kept half open but moment, and closed again when enough persons had passed through to fill it. Two cars upon each track. Those so fortunate as to be farthest from the door must wait until the next train. Among these unfortunate ones was an old Swedish woman, in the heavy old and short frock of her native Northern land. She had heavy bundles, and though she had a place so near the door that she could not see to get out. Her burden was too heavy for her to hold as she stood, and she pushed her way through the crowd, and the rush came and she seized one pole to reach, and before she could reach again, the door was shut. The kind of face looked pitifully troubled.

Suddenly, as she bowed her old head to lift the bundle from the floor, a bright boyish face came between her and her treasure, and a pair of strong young hands lifted it to his arms. Surprise and delight struggle in the old woman's wrinkled countenance, as a loud laugh came from two boys who had faces pressed against the window outside the gate.

"See there, Harry; see Fred, that what he dashed back for!" "No, you don't say so!" I thought I went for peanuts." "No, not for peanuts or popcorn, but to pick up an old woman's bundle. Isn't he a goose?"

"That business has she to be right in the way with her budget? I gave it a good kick." "Here comes the train. Shall we wait for him, Harry?" And they pointed to the window, and motioned for Fred to come.

But he shook his head, and nodded towards the little old woman at his side. He had her bundles, and her face had lost its anxious look, and was a placid smile the round face of a holiday Dutch doll.

"Come along, Fred. Come along. You'll be left again." "Never mind, boys; off with you; I'm going to see her through." "You're right, Harry. I'll go with you to Dick, as they seated themselves in the train. 'Isn't he a goose?'"

"No," was the indignant answer. "He's a man, and I know another fellow who's a man, and he's a good one. Fred makes me ashamed of myself." "Pooh; you didn't mean anything. You only gave it a push." "I know it; but I feel as mean as if Fred had caught me picking his pocket."

The train whirled away. The next one came. "Rapid transit for New York; all aboard!" shouted the man at the door.

The gate was open. There was an old Swedish woman, but by her side was Fred Monroe. He carried the heavy burden; he put his little young fingers between her and the press. With the same air he would have shown to his own mother, he "saw her through." And when the gate shut I turned to my book with grateful warmth at my chivalry that, amid much that is rude and coarse, still lives the shining charm of a manly boy.—(Silver Cross.)

band of faithful friends to circle around one when sorrow or distress. The true feeling of sunshine is beginning to be thoroughly understood now, and it is spreading over the continent. The Canadian Sunshine branch expresses the meaning of it most beautifully when it says: "Through sunshine only can we learn of many cheerless lives. We might help and brighten them, but we simply require a longing for some favorite book or picture, by sending a bunch of flowers to some weary invalid, or a pretty card with a cheerful message to a 'shut-in.'"

Life is made up largely of "little things." Every added ray of sunshine helps to make the world brighter. As we get a larger and clearer opportunity of life we see countless opportunities for adding a little to someone's sunshine.

People neglect to do the little deeds of kindness, not from want of heart, but from want of thought. The society is the object of the Sunshine movement, and it is the performance of kind and helpful deeds, and thus, bring the sunshine of happiness into the greatest number of hearts and homes.

How little it costs! We give it a thought, and we are happy some heart each day. Just one kind word, or a sunny smile. As we go on our daily way, perhaps a book will suit the need. The cloud from a neighbor's face. And lives as the growing grain in sympathy. Removes the tear and trace. —Mary D. Brint



ERECTION OF AUDITORIUM WILL BEGIN IMMEDIATELY

# THE GARDEN OF THE GODS CHAUTAUQUA

PROMISES TO BECOME ONE OF THE GREAT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE WEST

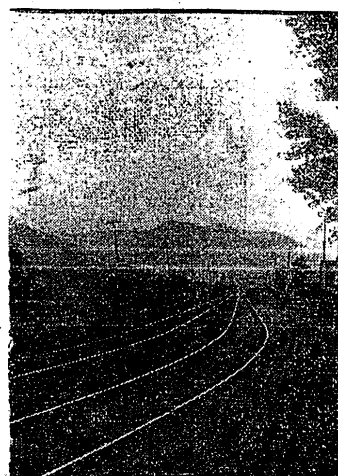
FAMILIARITY with the marvelous beauties of this region have led to a failure on the part of the great majority of the citizens of Colorado Springs and other sister cities, to look for new beauties or to appreciate many of the advantages that to one less familiar with the region are easily apparent from the first glance.

There are few who realize that one of the most beautiful and perfect spots in this entire vicinity lies halfway between Manitou and Colorado City to the south of the Garden of the Gods and within a few hundred feet of the main thoroughfare, Manitou

taqua a notable one and one calculated to give the Garden of the Gods Chautauqua a national name, but for some reason there has been a lack of understanding on the part of the general public and business men as to the value of such an assembly established here.

Perhaps this delay has been bene-

the extensive plans for making the Chautauqua grounds one of the most interesting parks in this part of the state.



Manitou Avenue From Entrance to Chautauqua Grounds.

Nestled at the very foot of this great mountain is a pastoral scene, the city of Manitou looking like a quaint bit of Alpine scenery painted upon a canvas. To the northward, more mountains, the passes into the hills, made historic by the redskins—and beyond this still the tops of the receding hills. Below Point Lookout, stretches a marvelous picture. From the top of what has been termed the "Sea Wall," there appears a billowy formation of red rock bearing plainly the ravages of the glacial period, the great red

turally formed avenues lead up the slope from the rolling portion of the grounds into the very midst of the fantastic rocks of the Garden, and these avenues can, with very little labor be made into excellent highways.

Near the top of Point Lookout stands Chautauqua rock, a monster red formation that rises sheer, 100 feet from the hillside and extends to the top of the hill fully 1,000 feet to the northward, and forming—with a butt, a few hundred feet to the eastward—a sort of valley with a plateau beyond. It is upon this plateau that the permanent auditorium is to be erected next year.

The great red Chautauqua rock, al-

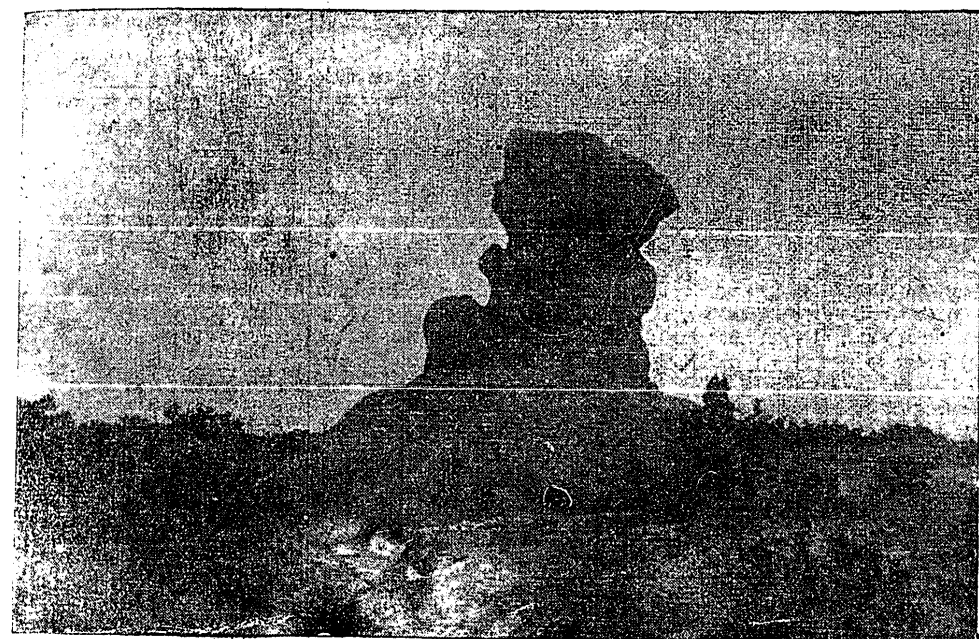
to satisfy the demands for modernized comfort and convenience.

Surely, if the National Chautauqua Association of Colorado possessed no other element of success, the site chosen, is one that will attract the attention of every visitor and commend the assembly grounds as an ideal spot upon which to locate a summer, if not a permanent home and there is every reason to believe that the Chautauqua movement will result in the upbuilding of a sub-division that will soon take on the importance of a municipality.

As to the financial conditions to be met by the active members of the Chautauqua association this year, there is a matter of \$6,000 in expenses

the advance sale of tickets and make definite promise of the intention of the people and ability of the three cities to take the lead in this great self-educational movement and to hold it against all competitors unless it be the Chautauqua Lake association, the parent from which sprang the greatest educational movement ever established for the people.

In answer to 50,000 advertising circulars, catalogues and magazines that have been sent out into every state in the union have come hundreds of inquiries regarding both the summer school and the assembly and already the enrollment for the school is surprisingly large for a newly established institution. There are teachers



BABY GRUNDY NEAR THE AUDITORIUM.

It is the spot selected by General William J. Palmer as a gift to the people of his home city as a site for a Chautauqua assembly which he hopes some day will become as important a feature of Colorado life and progress as any similar movement in any part of the United States. The gift was to the National Chautauqua association of Colorado, an association composed of a few business and professional men of this city, and which has started out to give to this region a reputation as an educational center which will use the expression of Rev. Mr. Francis of Illinois a few days ago, "rival the reputation gained by the Chautauqua of Chautauqua Lake, New York."

Several months ago the association began to lay its plans for the movement and engineers were placed on the site purchased by General Palmer, to divide the tract into residence lots with streets, parks, etc., ready for the expected occupants—cottagers, and the buildings of the association. Plans were secured for a costly auditorium to be erected at once and the making of the program for the assembly and the organization of a faculty for the summer school were begun.

President Robinson of the association, has been untiring in his efforts to have the initial year of the Chau-

Already the site for the auditorium has been graded for the carpenters, and within a few days the framework of the building will be seen at the top of Point Lookout, within 1,000 feet of the main thoroughfare and upon one of the grandest sites in Colorado. The necessary grading and street work with laying of water pipes and arrangements for lighting, will have been accomplished long before the assembly opens in August.

The sale of lots which has been begun upon the new plat is to be pushed from this time, the citizens being asked to assist the association in the work and the money received being placed in the improvement fund to carry out



A Fantasy.

sandstone hill having been cut up until, looking down into the valley one can imagine that he is in the midst of the breakers upon the shore of a blood red ocean that is tumbling about him. It is a remarkable optical effect and one not to be found anywhere but here. Looking toward Manitou one sees far below, a rolling hillside, carpeted at this time with green, where the engineers have laid out a little city of the future and where the surface conditions are unusually good for building purposes.

Then one's eye wanders off toward the Garden of the Gods, where the odd rocks cut the sky line as far as one can see, the picture extends down to the very feet of the onlooker. Na-

though not showing a foothold upon the eastern face is split into sections on the west and by careful climbing it is possible to reach a point within a few feet of the top and obtain a picturesque view of the Garden of the Gods, through a crevasse in the rocks. This climb has been called "the Ravine," and is interesting and just dangerous enough to tempt the venture some. The temporary auditorium this year will rest upon a natural amphitheater with a sharp slope down to the platform making hearing and seeing easy. To make it more interesting to visitors the site is surrounded with all kinds of quaint formations in red sandstone. Nearby is Baby Grundy, a monument fully 40 feet high, while all about are odd formations including the pulpit, breakers, sea wall, etc.

No wonder a recent visitor exclaimed: "God made this spot and preserved it from invasion, to be given over to a Chautauqua, where thousands will find rest, study and recreation amid his marvels."

The close proximity to the street car line makes it easily accessible as a country home; it is protected from winds except from the south; it commands a view that is unsurpassed in this region; it is surrounded with material for nature study and sufficiently close to the neighboring cities

SITE OF THE AUDITORIUM.

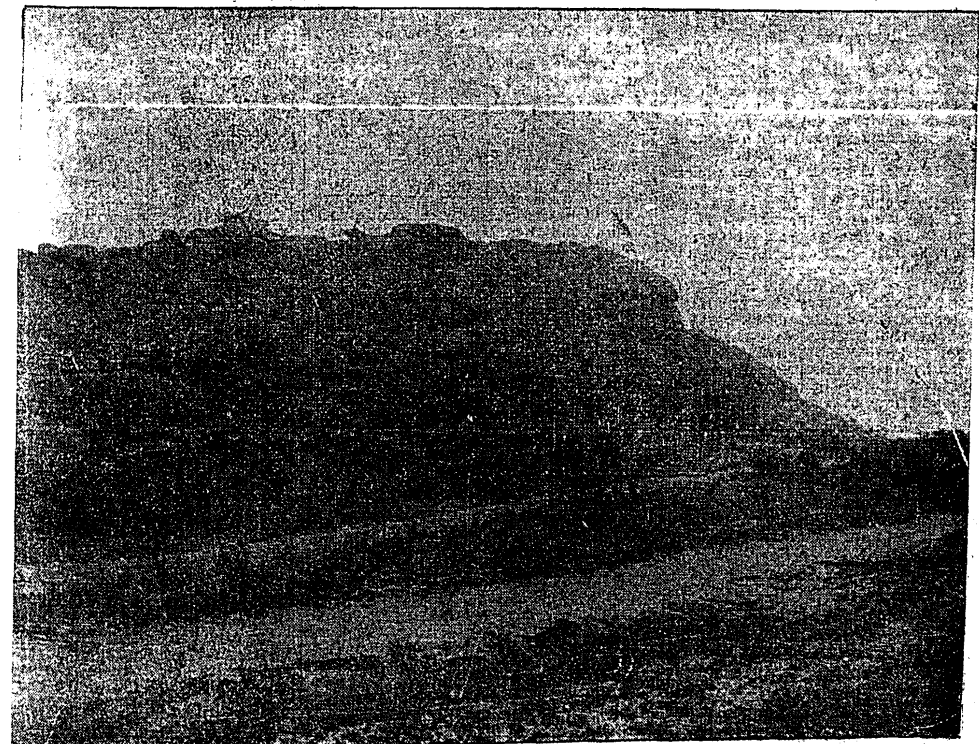
before them and which the people of the three cities are asked to guarantee. To establish a Chautauqua which will assume an important place among the educational movements of the United States, means plenty of hard work, the raising of a little capital, and the constant energy of many men. Colorado Springs and her neighbors have not had the reputation of doing things in an unfinished manner, and the promoters of the Garden of the Gods Chautauqua assembly and summer school should have no reason to believe that in this matter there will be any difference in the conditions.

The munificence of General Palmer in making possible this great movement should not be allowed to stand alone and although through a failure to understand the value of the movement at the start—there was some delay, there should be no further question of the future, and every loyal citizen can find opportunity to do his mite toward carrying out the work.

Last week a corps of representatives was placed in the field to canvass the cities for advance subscriptions for season tickets. That canvass has thus far borne but fair results but it has aroused many hundreds to a knowledge of the work in hand, and a second canvass is to be started in a few days which should result in a guarantee fund for the association through

from states as far east as Ohio already enrolled and every state west from the Mississippi river is represented by from one to 20 students. Many of these have requested the erection of tents upon the Chautauqua grounds and will spend their time there during the month of the school. Many who are coming to attend the assembly have also requested tents and it is probable that there will rise up quite a city of cloth where now there are only fantastic rocks and gorgeous scenery.

Silk Culture in the South. The division of entomology of the department of agriculture will make extensive researches this summer in the realm of silk culture; and for this purpose has lately imported a large number of silk worm eggs from the great silk-producing districts of southern France. These eggs are of the size of ordinary bird shot and of a pale olive-green color. They reach the office of the division in little gauze bags and are immediately placed in a warm, sunlit place, protected from the cold, where in the course of a week or so they hatch. Congress will shortly appropriate \$10,000 for the investigation and promotion of silk culture in the south, and Dr. Howard will leave in about a month for France and Italy to purchase a large number of eggs for distribution among farmers throughout the south. (New Orleans Picayune.)



THE CHAUTAUQUA ROCK.

## PASSING PARLANCE

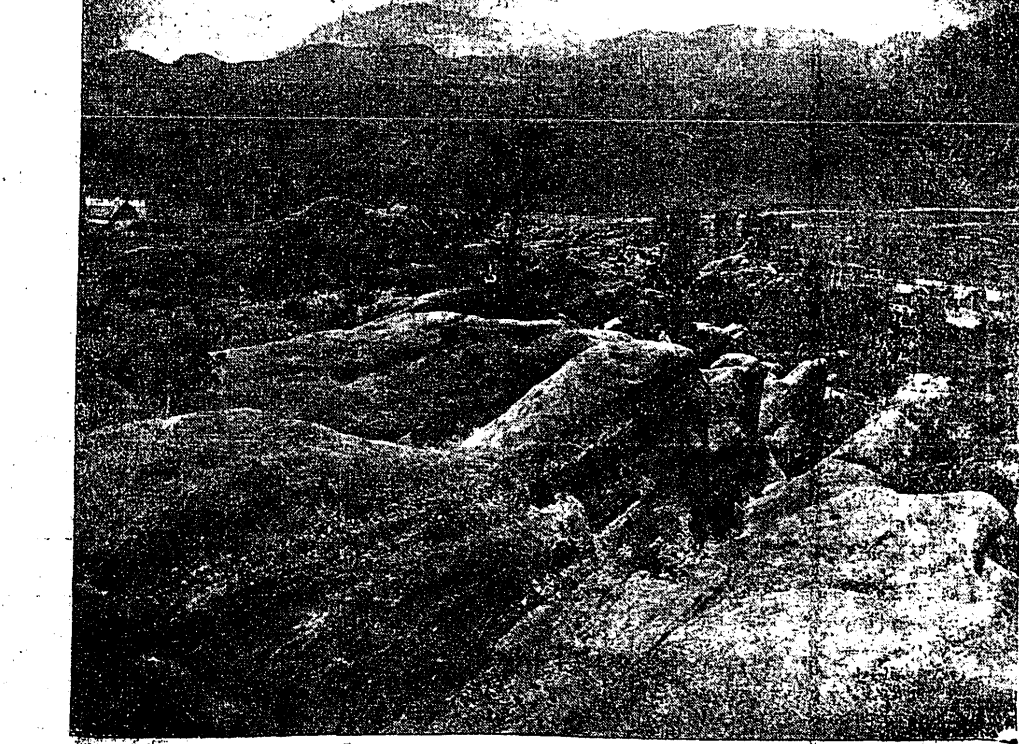
One of the bachelor dinners held the other night at a restaurant on Fifth avenue in New York city was embellished by one feature that is rarely a part of these gatherings, however elaborate they may be. In addition to the flowers in the center of the large table that was surrounded by the 20 guests, were 20 baskets of flowers, somewhat smaller than the principal decoration of the table.

Two of the literary lights of the Montmartre quarter of Paris are expected to come to New York during the summer and it will be interesting to see the extent to which these essentially Parisian notabilities are appreciated.

Lucien Boyer and Numa Bles are the two Montmartre poets who have decided to come. One is very tall and the other very short, which is a circumstance in their favor, if they intend to go into the continuous performances. They will follow their Paris custom of composing and singing their poems on various subjects of city life. They belong to the group of café poets that accounts Aristide Bruant for its most noted member.



The Crevasse of Chautauqua Rock.



THE BREAKERS—LOOKING FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

Some ladies who wear the new style of hair gown with the off-the-shoulder bodice, and a sleeve that resembles an Egyptian girl's bracelet, compromise with Mr. Comstock by crossing the chest with a gold diamond-studded chain. The chain starts somewhere under the right shoulder blade, and comes glittering down to the left, where it disappears in the direction of the cardiac region. There is great comfort in seeing this chain. It is a sort of "hold up" that lends a moral support to the wearer as well.

It is a peculiar fact that Signora Duse has never allowed her daughter to enter a theater or to see a play. It is another evidence of how vastly Duse differs from all other women of the stage. The love of admiration, of homage, of publicity, the warm fellow feeling for others of the same profession, the genuine affection for the very outside of a theater which are the almost inevitable accompaniments of an actress' life, seem never to have touched her. She has moved through the crowd of babbling Thespians without seeing or hearing them, she has worn the motley as though it were a nun's hood, she has gone from theater to theater as though she were going from shrine to shrine to perform some religious worship. Of her own personality, of her private life, the public has never had a glimpse; we know as little of it as we know of Shakespeare. The most enterprising reporters have never been able to interview her, her answer has been always the same, "I cannot see what the public wants of one off the stage, I am not beautiful and I am ill."

Even the most imaginative newspapers cannot say what wines she drinks, what books she reads, or who are her friends. In this respect she is greater than any other woman who has ever been before the public. She has kept her personality utterly subdued and unseen and spoken only through her art. It is like the music one hears in a convent where the tones awaken and thrill, but the singer is hidden behind the veiled grating of the choir. No one knows what manner of woman it is that this music comes from. Apparently she has no confidential friends, there is no man whom she loves, no woman whom she trusts. She is utterly alone upon the lofty heights where other beings cannot live. She is an actress, yet not of the profession. In a calling that is the least austere she leads the life of a nun. One wonders what great sorrow or what hidden joy it is that Signora Duse guards so closely.

She is the only actress for whom the public never has a word of contempt or a sneering jest. She has kept her own life so completely secluded that even the newspapers feel an awe of her. She comes and goes, "one fall form, companionless." One night she is as wicked as the wickedest French comedy, another night she is sublime as the sublimest tragedy. Beyond this we know absolutely nothing, except that this woman is great and ill and unhappy, and wants neither the world's ridicule nor its sympathy.

The way that Hamlin Garland registered at the Westminster hotel in New York soon after his marriage was nothing if not gallant. He wrote "Hamlin Garland" and "Zulime Taft Garland" on two lines of the book.

To a compliment on that originality he replied: "I have not the right to hide her individuality. She is a sculptor of merit, MacMonnies was her teacher. She has learned from him that she is also a painter."

"She is a mighty fine girl," he exclaimed, "without regard for the classical in prose. She is the daughter of Dr. Don Carlos Taft, a professor of geology in the Champaign university of Illinois, and the sister of Lorado Taft, the greatest factor in the art of the West. He has delivered 1200 lectures. "She is splendidly intelligent. We were at the Congressional library in



The wearing of the bunch of tulle is something that is growing in vogue. One sees long strips of tulle, enough to encircle the neck twice, with a stiff little cord tied at one end, the whole selling for about half a dollar. They come in white, dotted tulle, in blue, and in pink, and are to be worn with all gowns but especially for traveling, as the tulle is soft and flexible.



# MR. DOOLEY DISCOURSES ON THE FIGHTING WORLD

By F. P. DUNNE.

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"That man Bailey iv Texas f'r me ivry time," said Mr. Dooley.

"What's he been doin'?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"He done me frind Biv'ridge iv Injanny," said Mr. Dooley.

"An' I'm f'r him f'r leader iv th' party. He's wan iv th' best two-handed orators in th' sinit or annywhere. He has a wonderf'ul left an' his repartee with th' right is said to be very stingin'. He's intrajoced th' struggle holt be means iv which th' debate can be suddenly cut off. He's me idol leader."

"I want a leader who's got a good grip on public affairs an' men, who can take hold iv anny question or anny Raypublican an' choke it or him till they're black in th' face. Bailey's th' boy. I followed Tillman f'r awhile but he's gone back. He belongs to th' ol' school iv parliamentary, fr' an' said Jawn L. Sullivan belongs to th' sinit. He's a clever f'r an' I'd be willin' to back him again anny Raypublican in New England at catch weights. His reply to Sinitor McLaurin was said to be wan iv th' quickest ivver heard since th' days iv Dan'l Webster. It laid open th' scalp. But they tell me Tillman's speeches is not what Hoogan calls impromptu. He rehearses thim ivry mornin' with a punchin' bag. Bailey is more f'r a natchal debater. No holds barred with him. Hand or fut 'tis th' same."

"What was it all about, says ye? Well ye see this sinitor fr'm Injanny, me frind Jeremiah Biv'ridge, made a most insultin' remark to Mither Bailey. What did he say? I musn't tell ye. No, no, 'tis too horrible. Well, if ye must hear it, close th' durs an' pull down th' blinds. Whispy! There ye have it. I blush to repeat th' fool whispy. To think that anny man shud so demean himself as to imagine such a thing, lave alone say it. But he did—right out in th' sinit before Hinner Cabin Lodge. Oh, it was turble. Here it is in th' papers: 'Mither Bailey said th' sinitors iv th' hon'rab'le sinitor fr'm Texas was unw-terred. Modesty where was thim?'

as Shakespeare says, accordin' to Hogan. Now, th' sinitors iv th' United States is not asidly shocked. That's not th' way ye get into th' sinit. Th' bright blush iv shame shud be used there more than twice since th' war. Ye can say almost annything ye like to a sinitor. Ye can say he wanst stole a horse, that he's livin' under an assumed name, that he was made to be a thrust, that his only nourishment is beets, or that he belongs to New York's city, an' th' sinit will on'y yawn. But wanst even hint that his such-an-such is so-an-so (I will not repeat th' heejous whispy) an' ye mus' hurry an' slip on th' brass knuckles f'r they're a slap comin' to ye."

"Here's what happened: Sinitor Bailey showed quick-ly over Sinitors Hoar, Mason, Quay, an' others an' made f'r where Sinitor Biv'ridge was quietly smokin' a cigar an' talkin' to himself. Sinitor Bailey says: 'Hon'rab'le sir, ye must withdraw that loathsome insinuation again me good name.' He says, 'I have not led a pure life. No man has. I don't claim to be any better than others. But no wan before has liv' said about me such things as these, an' if ye don't take thim back at wanst, I'll kill ye. I'll choke ye, I'll give ye a slap in th' eye.' He says, 'I cannot consent.' Sinitor Biv'ridge f'r him Injanny. 'I cannot consent to haul back me epithet. It wud not be sinitorial courtesy,' he says. 'Thim,' says Sinitor Bailey, 'here goes f'r an assault an' battery.' An' with a gesture iv th' thrue orator, he seized him be th' throat. Th' debate become gin'ral. Sinitor Spooner iv Wisconsin led f'r th' Raypublicans an' Sinitor Morgan iv Alabama countered f'r th' Dimmycrats. Sinitor Platt made a very happy retort with a chair to which Sinitor Gorman replied with a sinitious cuspidor. Owin' to th' excitin' nature iv th' debate on'y a few iv th' best remarks reached th' gallery: wan iv thim, a piece iv hard coal, layin' out a ripristative iv th' Sultan of Zulu. At th' hospital he declared himself much impressed. Durin' the procedin' Biv'ridge acted in th' most gentlemanly an' even ladylike manner. His face wore a smile iv complete sang fraud—pain, an' he never took his cigar f'r'm his mouth wanst. It was sivr'al hours befor th' Havana cud be ex-thracted be th' surgeon who was called in. While th' de-

bate was in progress, a pitcher iv Thomas Jefferson was observed to give a slight moan an' turn his face to th' wall. Th' sinit took up routine business an' th' janitor swept up th' hair, an' neckties. Sinitor Biv'ridge was not much hurt. Th' tinder outside iv th' wind-pipe was somewhat bruised but th' wurrakin' inside is still intact."

"'Twas a pretty scene, Hinner, an' wan that makes me proud iv Bailey f'r his courage in pouncin' on his colleague. Iv Biv'ridge f'r th' manly self restraint an' ray-spl'et f'r th' dignity iv th' sinit that paralyzes a man's hands whin his wind is cut off; iv our noble country that projects such sturdy sons; iv th' sinit that brings thim together in a cinch an' iv meself because I wanst there. I'm with Bailey. Bailey f'r prsident! Bailey or bust or choke!"

"I'm not sure that if I was in th' same place I'd do th' same thing. But I'm no statesman. Who am I to say that what wudn't be manners in a bar-room is not all right in th' sinit? Different men has different reasons f'r fightin'. Ivry man will fight. Ye can bet on that. A brave man will fight because he is brave an' a cow'd because he is a cow'd. All men will fight an' all men will run. He will fight befor they'll run, but they'll run; some men will run befor they'll fight, but they'll fight. They're a pretty good fight an' a pretty fast run ivry man I know. Th' debate in th' sinit don't prove annything about th' merits iv anythar pug. In some other circumstances, Biv'ridge might have hunted Bailey up a thrice. It happened to be Bailey's day."

"As I get on in years, I believe less in fightin'. 'Tis a turble time to see th' aged an' infirm swingin' away at each other. 'Tis so unsentient. I hate to think iv a man with wan leg in th' grave usin' th' other to thrup th' free foot iv a fellow aged. I'm glad Bailey an' Biv'ridge are young men. What a scandal if Sinitor Cullom an' Sinitor Morgan shud mix it up! Wan iv th' things a mau larns 'he grows old is to dislike fightin'. He dislikes anny-thing he can't do as well as he cud. I'm that way. But I wanst always so. No, sir. They was a time whin I'd fight at th' dhop iv a bat, f'r money or marbles or pool checks."

f'r th' good name iv women or th' reverse, f'r political principals or unprincipled politics, f'r th' gate receipts, f'r me religion, f'r th' look iv th' thing, because th' barkeeper heard what he said, because he whispered to her, f'r th' sacred theory that th' buildin' is higher in Chicago than in New York, f'r th' fun iv th' thing, an' f'r th' Fight. That last's th' best iv all. A man that won't fight f'r th' fight itself is no r'le fighter. I don't know what wud make me fight nowadays. I know lots iv things that wud make me want to fight, but I've larned to repress me desires. Me heart is full iv song but I've lost me voice. In me dreams I'm always punchin' somebody's head. I shall never f'rget th' night whin I put Jeffries out iv th' business with wan well directed punch an' me in me bare feet too. I can never f'rget it f'r I felt out iv bed an' bumped me head again th' rocker iv a chair. But in me wak'n' hours, I'm a man iv v'let impulses an' peaceful r'asults. In a fight I'd be like a deaf-mute in a debatin' society. But as I said, Hinner, they was a day whin th' lightest wurrud was an' insult. Nowadays I say to meself: 'Consider th' score. How can such a low blaggard as that insult me? Jus' because some drunken wretch chooses to apply a foul epithet to me, am I goin' to dignify him be knockin' him down in th' public street an' p'raps not, an' gettin' th' head beat off me? No, sir. I will r'aymber me position in th' community. I will pass on with a smile iv bitter contempt. Maybe I'd better run a little. Dear me, why didn't I think to bring an axe with me?"

"Th' las' throuble I got into I begun to think iv th' new suit I had on an' I know me warrior days was over. Whin a man r'aymbers his clothes or his appearance in battle, 'tis high time f'r him to retire f'r'm th' ring. Th' ca'm almost deathlike smile that rests upon a man's face whin another man is cloutin' him about is on'y th' outward expression iv something about two numbers up th' chest f'r'm sea sickness. That's all I've got to say about fightin', Ye can't lay down anny rules about it."

"Ye never will go to th' sinit with thim views," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I don't want to," said Mr. Dooley. "Some day th' sinit will be pulled."

# The Gazette's Special Letter From the National Capital

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., July 9.—Before leaving Washington, President Roosevelt, in a long and interesting interview with his customary energy, called upon Secretary Hitchcock, of the department of the interior, and Wilson, of the agricultural department, to inform him of the published interviews by them of the new irrigation bill, printed extensively in the east and west, were given. In these interviews the principal credit for originating and passing the irrigation bill was given to Representative Newlands of Nevada. The secretary of agriculture was made to say in his interview, "The man who is largely responsible for the passage of this bill is Representative Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, who has fought for its passage for many years, and too much cannot be said in praise of his efforts." Secretary Hitchcock was greatly amused by the persistent efforts of certain members of the press to get him to say that Newlands was not the man who had carried on in its favor.

The attention of the president was called to these fulsome words of praise by Senator Stewart of Nevada, who thinks he has had something to do with aiding irrigation legislation himself. "Stewart," said the president, "it looks as if Newlands were stealing your credit for being in the history of irrigation, but well find out about it. His letters of inquiry to his two cabinet officers brought the information that neither of them had been interviewed, and consequently had not given Mr. Newlands credit for being in the history of irrigation. It was simply another case of press agent activity."

How quickly a statesman "out of a job" drops out of public sight and ceases to have an example in the case of Senator W. A. Peffer of Kansas, now residing in Washington. The prosperous years following 1897 forced the former populist senator out of congress, and he has since then been completely in the background. In his retirement from politics, the ex-senator has devoted much of his time to his private studies and to writing reviews of certain periods in the history of the republic with which he is familiar. Men who at one time denounced Peffer as a dangerous crank are now surprised to find him a conservative and liberal man of the world, whose writings are a revelation to those who opposed his political principles. Among the subjects upon which he is now engaged in writing are "John Sherman the Speaker," and "Status of the Negro Fifty Years Ago." Senator Peffer is rarely seen at the capitol building, and it is a notable fact that ex-senators, as a rule, rarely avoid the scene of their former political activity. Peffer, however, is an exception. He is now in the city of New Orleans, where he is practicing law, and is a familiar figure in the capitol, but these are all of the many ex-senators who are

seen there. Wolcott of Colorado comes to Washington frequently, but he never puts his nose inside of the capitol building. Chandler of New Hampshire, who lives in Washington, never visits the senate chamber, where for so many years he was the wit and torment of his fellow members. When ex-Senator Shoup of Idaho visited Washington last winter, he only entered the senate chamber once. The difference between a live and an ex-senator was so apparent to the good old man that he never made a second visit.

Washington is now almost entirely without an official society. The last of the cabinet families for months to come, unless some executive business calls the members back from time to time during the summer.

Secretary Chase of the treasury department, with his family, has gone to Thompson's Point, Lake Champlain, where they have rented a cottage for the winter. Postmaster-General and Mrs. Payne have gone to Jamestown, N. Y., to visit friends and from there will go west to remain for the summer. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture will leave Washington in a few days and go to the White house to see the president. His daughter, who left the city some days ago, Secretary Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock, with their daughter, Miss Margaret, will spend the summer at Dublin, N. H.

In a hasty half hour, Senator Bailey of Texas overturned all the good work of the last session of congress, which was just drawing to a close. Now he is the laughing stock of Washington and of the country. He "choked" his Beveridge by asserting that his criticism of Solicitor Penfield was an "unwarranted attack." Penfield, who seems to have an idea of fighting his own battles, explains over his own signature, "The facts and circumstances of the transaction, of which Senator Bailey complained, and added his views of Senator Bailey, which was that the attack was made by him in one of his periodic freaks of insanity." The Washington Post paragrapher advised Senator Bailey that Mr. Penfield was quite a "chokable man and could be found at his office during business hours."

Representative John F. Lacey, chairman of the house committee on public lands, is going to spend part of his vacation poking around in the cliff-dweller ruins of the San Juan. Mr. Representative Lacey has been foremost in the efforts made to protect the ruins of the prehistoric people of the west by legislative action. An effort was made in the last congress to have the cliff-dweller ruins of the San Juan, which are now a national park, to be known as the Paríto National Park, or preferably, The Cliff Dwellers' National Park. The section of the cliff-dweller ruins which were widely exploited two or three years

ago. The dry climate and remote sections in which they are situated have preserved the ruins far beyond the time they would have survived in a more humid atmosphere. It is estimated that they must have housed at one time nearly 20,000 people. From a point of observation one can see the doors of more than 2,000 of these cliff-dwellings. Mr. Lacey will spend some time in the region, getting personal information in order that he may be equipped for further efforts in securing legislation for the protection and preservation of these wonderful ruins.

After visiting New Mexico Mr. Lacey will return to Iowa where he will permit, beg for pieces of the historic staircase, and falling in their wishes, carry away nails, pieces of wood, or plaster, as relics. Just before the president left for his summer vacation, he inspected the work of improvement. It has not yet been decided whether the colonnades, connecting the two wings of the White house, shall be enclosed in glass, and decorated with plants, or turned into an art gallery for the preservation of pictures of the presidents and members of their families, for which the old White house afforded no room. The basement will be transformed into a series of elegant dressing and reception rooms.

From the center a grand marble stairway will ascend to the drawing-room floor, and thence to the living apartments. At all receptions in the future the entrance will be on the east side through this colonnade and into the dressing room. The stairway will open on the drawing rooms, and the stately procession of the presidential party down the grand stairway will be visible from the blue room. Heretofore, only those clustered in the main corridor could see this entrance. The present private stairway will be removed and its space and the corridor on which it opens will be thrown into the adjoining apartment. The stairway will be a state stairway, a hall only 25 feet shorter than the east room.

Junketing trips at the expense of the government are going out in favor. But one has been provided for the present recess, and this one will not be profitable to the government. The experience of Perry S. Heath, who was a sub-committee of the Senate committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico shall visit Hawaii during the recess in order to make an examination and report on the islands. The committee is also charged to investigate the claim made by the former queen, Liliuokalani, that the government had taken her property taken from her at the time of annexation. The members of the committee who have decided to take the trip to Hawaii, are Senators Burton, Keams, Mitchell, and Oregan, and Representative Heath. They will sail from San Francisco in August, and will spend a month or more visiting the points of attraction in the Hawaiian islands.

Uncle Sam has a new and novel tenant. Furthermore, a tenant who absolutely refuses to pay his rent, is most disorderly about the premises, and is regardless of the feelings of the tenants on the floor under him. He has selected the chamber over the great clock in the tower of the United States Post Office building, and is at the top of that department, Postmaster-General Payne to the contrary. The habits of this occupant of government quarters are distressing. He takes his meals at all hours of the day and night, and leaves the refuse from his table strewn about the floor, for the distraction of the watchman, when he does not pitch it out of the tower on the heads of passers-by. The office is located just a block from the city market and the nasty old reprobate brings home every market day a great supply of doves and game for his culinary department, that is, for his dining room, for he dispenses with cooking. The watchman swears roundly over his unwelcome and undesirable occupancy, but, according to the laws of the District of Columbia, he cannot be evicted, and the United States Treasurer himself may clamor for government rents, while the attorney general might puff up to that high tower chamber and serve warrants and notices at will. The government machinery, executive, legislative and departmental, may fume and fuss eternally, but no power under heaven will move that obstinate tenant, or, as the watchman terms him, "that damned turkey buzzard."

The secret service men whose duty it is to guard the president during his trips away from Washington, had a hard time of it during the visit of Mr. Roosevelt to Pittsburg. The public generally does not know of the score or more of contingencies that a secret service officer has constantly to be provided for. A good many persons, however, were conscious of the fact that President Roosevelt was in more danger during his Pittsburg visit than would have existed on any ordinary occasion from the fact that it was the Fourth of July. Naturally, explosives of almost every description were being used throughout the city, and it was immediately recognized that in such a case there was a need of danger. An assassin might do harm to the president without immediate detection, because, if he fired from a crowd, he could not be distinguished from the large number of other persons who were innocently enough, celebrating the "glorious Fourth." A secret service officer was sent on from Washington two or three days in advance to confer with the Pittsburg police and to take measures in regard to measures to be taken for guarding the president. One of the first things he did was to insist that no firecrackers, no pistols or other explosive fireworks should be used along the route which the president was to take from the railway station to Schenley park. This was agreed to, and placards were posted throughout the town reminding the citizens to be careful during the time when the president should pass over the four-mile drive from the station to the park. Despite these precautions, however, the crack of pistols and other fireworks and the frequently heard roar of the sidewalk opposite President Roosevelt's

carriage as he was driving along. The carriage was almost surrounded by riotous men and plain-clothes detectives, but they seemed unable to identify the persons in the crowd who were doing the firing. At last, Mr. Roosevelt himself spoke to Secretary Corbin about it, and the platoon of detectives who were following the carriage were ordered to take up their line of march along the sidewalks on each side. They did so with the result that within a few minutes a man who directed a pistol directly at the president and fired blank cartridges was arrested before the smoke from the explosion had left the air. The officers were especially vigilant during the rest of the drive, and the president was disturbed only once or twice more before the park was reached. Aside from these incidents, the day was passed without any unusual "scare" being caused on the part of the five or six secret service detectives who accompanied President Roosevelt on his trip. But they all felt that the day was a very successful one. Fourth of July trip, and were glad when it was over.

The newspaper men of Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, were by the Pennsylvania Railroad company. For that company every year provides the members of the fraternity with an outing which gives them something to talk about for months afterwards. It is an excursion to that charming seaside resort, Cape May, N. J. It is not only an excursion but it is living and amusements for the four days consumed in making the trip. The trip is made in the most comfortable of the 400 or more excursions and the train carrying the excursionists is made up of Pullman and parlor cars. When Cape May is reached, the entire city seems to have received instructions to avoid taking coin from the visitors. The street car conductors will not collect fare from them, the bath house keepers will furnish them bathing suits, but will take no pay in exchange, and at the Stockton hotel, where the guests are quartered, everything possible will be done for the visitors except to relieve them of any portion of their money. The guests of the Pennsylvania company who accompany the excursionists constantly admonish their guests to drink champagne, and if the guests are modest about ordering this expensive beverage, the Pennsylvania company will insist that they order it. The excursion given last week by the Pennsylvania company was attended by 425 people, newspaper writers of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and a number of their friends. The same generous treatment which has been the feature of so many excursions of this kind marked the one given this year and the uncalculated liberality of the Pennsylvania company towards the newspaper workers tends to retain the entire fraternity in its list of friends.

Commerce between the United States and its newly acquired territory is growing with remarkable rapidity. In 1897, the year preceding that in which Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines came under the American flag, the shipments to those islands were, according to the figures of the treasury bureau of statistics, \$5,773,560. In 1901 they were over \$30,000,000 and in the fiscal year just ended they will be, according to the best figures that the bureau of statistics can obtain, fully \$35,000,000. To this may be added the Alaska of \$15,000,000 of shipments to Alaska in the last year. This would bring the total sale of American goods in the non-contiguous territory of the United States up to about \$50,000,000 in the last fiscal year, against about \$10,000,000 in that same territory in 1897.

Considering the figures in detail, the bureau of statistics finds that the exports from the United States to Puerto Rico, which were, in 1897, \$1,988,888, were in 1901, \$4,849,740. By 1902, and as they were \$3,651,000 in the 11 months ending with May, it is safe to assume that the figures for the fiscal year will show a total of over \$10,000,000 of shipments to Puerto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1902. To Hawaii, the exports in the fiscal year 1897 were \$4,490,075; by 1899 they had reached \$9,205,470; in 1900, \$15,600,148. Subsequent to that time the statistics of the shipments to Hawaii are based upon estimates supplied by collector of customs at San Francisco and Honolulu and are put at \$20,000,000 as a conservative figure. To the Philippines, the exports in 1897 were \$34,597; in 1899 they were \$404,193; in 1900, \$2,640,449; in 1901, \$4,027,064, and in the fiscal year, 1902, will be fully \$5,000,000. To Alaska the shipments in 1897 were \$1,000,000, but the best figures that the bureau of statistics have been able to obtain, \$3,924,000 and for the calendar year 1901, \$13,500,000, and for the fiscal year just ended will probably be \$15,000,000, bringing the total shipments from the United States to its non-contiguous territory up to \$50,000,000.

On the import side it may be said that the non-contiguous territory of the United States now supplies \$50,000,000 worth (per annum) of its products for use in the United States. In 1897 the imports from Puerto Rico were \$2,181,024; from Hawaii, \$18,687,799, and from the Philippines, \$4,389,740. By 1902 the imports from Puerto Rico had grown to \$3,078,648, from Hawaii, \$20,707,903 and from the Philippines \$5,971,208. In the fiscal year just ended the merchandise received from Puerto Rico will be \$1,000,000 more in gold and silver, thus bringing the total contributions of the non-contiguous territory considerably above \$50,000,000.

During the same time commerce with Asia and Oceania has also increased with very great rapidity, especially the exports. In 1897 exports to Asia and Oceania were \$81,927,678; in 1900, \$108,004,688, and in the fiscal year just ended, including shipments to Hawaiian islands will amount to about \$120,000,000.

## AMERICAN ARTISANS ABROAD

(By Alfred Cecil.)

If the blown straw indicates the direction of the wind, it is fair to assume that the straw blown about in the social world indicate the direction of the aristocratic winds.

Well may the reader ask: What do you mean by the social world? By the straw, by the aristocratic winds?

In our stern democracy we all scoff at the idea that there is a social world, that there is an aristocratic sphere. It is prejudgment to our principles. But we all know in our inner consciousness that we do not believe anything of the kind. We are in the matter of social equality about as sincere as we are in religion. There are some stubborn hypocrites in this Christian world, who really believe they are Christians, followers of the Master, living according to the words of morals he pregaribed to those who live in him. The Christian who believes he follows the Master, and serves the devil, the other six is the kind of man who preates about the

that is beyond them. Millions of parents are so engaged. Do these parents regard these children as the equals or as the children of the aristocracy? Do they not send to school? What is this but the aristocratic influence? Commendable ambition? Very well. Let it be "commendable ambition." It begins in the childhood of the child, and it ends in the death of the parent. Where? Does it not seem to end at the Court of St. James?

So the straw indicates.

But let us consider the conditions as our life presents them. The diligent, persistent boy whose father is ailing with pick and shovel, passes from school to the store. He works along making progress; marries, has children. One of his sons becomes a lawyer, a stock broker or a railroad man. He becomes rich, influential. His sons graduate from Columbia, Cornell, Yale or Harvard. These sons are in a sphere of life as far removed from their grandfather as the earth from the sun. Yet in each is the same old family trait to advance still further. They want position so secured and fortified that they will not be dependent on property alone. Here they come into collision with the democratic principle in earnest. Recognition of worth not based on personal merit or personal riches does not exist in this country. There being no book to name pretensions upon and

the pressure for place from below is so persistent and constant, the would-be maker of a family name is compelled to seek conditions favorable to his ambition. William Waldorf Astor, in seeking England sought it for the system the English laws and customs afford successful individuals to build up and uphold a family name.

In the city of New York the families who arrogated to themselves the title of "the best society" 20 years ago, have been compelled to surrender their place to a new set of families. The new set was to the old set as a calcium light to a wax taper with the consequent dimming of their glory. Stuyvesants, LeRoses, Ogden, Crugers, Schermers, Suydam, Whitneys, Barnses, were snuffed out and Vandermores, Sloanes, Tromblays, Harridons, Morgans, Rockefellers, and the lot, became the leading families.

Within the past 10 years the English phase of American social life has de-

veloped. And it will progress.

Today we find Mrs. William Astor, who must now be at least 75 years of age, the wife of a man who died 15 years ago she did not know anybody in London to entertain. It is about the same with the Geolets, Mrs. Ogden and Mrs. Robert. We find Mrs. Bradley, formerly a girl in England, now a widow in New York. A few years ago when Mrs. Martin was merely Miss Martin, daughter of Isaac Sherman, the rich grocer, she was unknown in the old social set of New York. When she married Bradley Martin, a well dressed young man from Troy, she brought to him what he lacked—funds. And now with her daughter the Countess of Craven, she is an important person in London society, with an assured position. This list could be lengthened indefinitely.

In the United States the acquisition of wealth is the chief pursuit of the nation. To be rich is to be a gentleman. Wealth amassed, the possessor of it seeks the benefits it confers. So highly is wealth esteemed that it yields them not only respect, but a certain kind of honor to its owner. If he desires he uses it so that it yields him influence if not actual power. Wealth creates a feeling of deference and the signs and tokens of deference are paid to him and to his family. It is easy for them to

assume an air of superiority and they generally do. Forced into a strata of wealthy persons they arrogate to themselves the position of aristocrats. After a short experience naturally assume the pose of aristocrats. If they do not seek it, there are those who force them to adopt it. Society becomes a selfish, corrupt, and avaricious foundation society becomes timorous, and the most enterprising seek England, when social customs have the authority of centuries the straw.

The indication is that when Americans, laden with wealth have secured a foothold in the best society of any large American city they become dissatisfied with the aristocratic manner and develop an abnormal appetite for social preferment. England affords a social condition infinitely in advance of what the United States can ever afford, consequently they seek England and they cannot find it in the United States. They make pilgrimages, seeking the holy grail of modern fashion with the ardors of crusaders of 8th years ago. If their quest prove unavailing they look to England. As time goes by the numbers will increase and before many years—judging from the direction indicated by the straw—the seat of American fashion will be on the steps of England's throne.

Omar Dimple as a "Fine Writer."

The warmest thing in the way of "fine writing" that has been printed lately is Omar Dimple Gray's description in his Leader of a wedding that took place in Sturgeon last week. It begins as follows: "At the very dawn of creation when the morning stars sang in unison to the music of the newly-made universe, the Great Fiat held a provision that the two highest beings should walk through life hand-in-hand with the purpose definite, to assist each other in all things pertaining to a temporal and a sempiternal life. The order was 'fully evinced' last Friday at high noon. Dimple says, when a young man of that town 'red his happy blushing' bride-to-be, to the beautiful suburban home of Rev. C. O. Ransford, and listened to the beautiful, tender, and appropriate words that unite two fond and affectionate hearts for life's momentous battle—the wedding, as though a thunderbolt had descended from a cloudless sky, was a great surprise to our people, and set the town to echoing and repeating the glad tidings. 'Describing the courtship, Dimple proceeds: 'Little Cupid, with a burnished arrow, at once commenced his mission. He was a young, strong, and ambitious, made a noble confession of love to the lady, immaculate as a suburban tub in a circus band in summer and shining hush in a restaurant in winter.'



able amount of good water level, and I should think.

[illegible]



# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

## ANTLERS FIRE JURY COULD NOT AGREE

The jury that tried the Antlers fire cases was unable to agree on the cases brought by the insurance companies against the D. & R. G. railroad to collect damages that were caused by the fire at the time that the Antlers hotel burned. The cases went to the jury on Saturday and the 12 good men and true struggled with the proposition until 8 o'clock last night. Judge Cunningham called the jury and after examining them concluded that they could never agree. He then discharged them. It is understood that a majority of the jury wanted to find for the defendant railroad company. It was a long and expensive trial, as over 50 witnesses were examined.

## COURT HOUSE NEWS.

In the case of John A. Scott vs. the D. & R. G. railroad the defendants filed their answer yesterday. This suit is for the recovery of damages because of injury to the plaintiff's spine, due to a fall from a runaway freight train near Chambers, Colo., in December of 1900. The defense has a receipt relieving them from damages.

In the following cases the defendants filed motions to have the plaintiffs make more definite and certain their complaints: Paul Harly and Anna Hanneke vs. Robert Finley et al., E. E. Robinson vs. Kentucky Belle Extension Mining company, Matilda C. Standford vs. Isabella Sanders and Charles Sanders.

E. E. Roby & Co. filed suit against Ellen T. Massey for the collection of a note for \$1,538.80.

There was entered for non-suit and dismissed in the case of Peter Schano vs. City of Colorado Springs.

Order approving final report and discharging the administratrix was filed in the estate of Jerome W. Rose, deceased. The administratrix is Martha Rose.

Certificate of the articles of incorporation of the Citizens Mutual Relief and Burial association was filed with the county clerk. The incorporators are H. C. McCreary, John I. Franklin and H. C. Hemmenway. The association is formed to provide for the mutual help, comfort and assistance of the widows, orphans and heirs of the association and provide a fund to pay for their burials.

Don D. Graves and Verda Bohannon, nee Vernon, Mo., were granted license to marry.

## WANTLAND TALKED ON IRRIGATION.

There were not sufficient delegates present at the chamber of commerce meeting to constitute a quorum, so 12 or 15 people who were present represented themselves into an informal committee for the discussion of the matters at hand, as it was impossible to take any action on them as a body.

Mr. W. W. Williamson, chairman of the executive committee of the National Irrigation congress, was the main speaker of the evening and forcefully presented the objects of the convention, meaning to Colorado Springs and the western country, and the work which was outlined for it. "Forestry, Harmony and Colonization," the motto which will be the inspiration of the congress, is to convene in this city from October 3 to 9, the theme upon which Mr. Wantland dwelt.

He spoke of the first irrigation congress, held at Salt Lake, and of the Chicago convention, which he said was practically controlled by the strong delegation of western business men from Colorado. The work of the western congressmen and senators for the consideration of the irrigation question was highly spoken of and Mr. Wantland said that he had united efforts the western business men and senators had taken a broad view of the arid land question with the result that the bill had been passed by the congress.

"But," said the speaker, "there is a which which is cropping out. Some western men have already begun to talk about what places should and should not receive the benefit, with the result that if such a spirit is allowed to control the eastern congressmen might retaliate in the same way. This they would do if the matter is not viewed in the same broad way it was considered throughout the east. Such a thing must not be. There must be harmony in the ranks of the people of the west."

Speaking of colonization, among other things, Mr. Wantland said that Canada had better homestead laws and land laws than the United States, citing in proof of this the facts that the laws of this country make no distinction between a native American and a man of foreign birth, that a young man of 18 may take up lands in Canada while the age here is 21, and a

man of 21.

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man of 21.

## money bonus is given to the man taking the claim.

Outlining the congress and its work, he said that the time will be about equally divided between forestry and irrigation, and one day will be allowed for a discussion of the bill recently passed. He said that it was the intention to make this the greatest convention ever held in the west, and pointed out that such men as Studebaker, the great manufacturer and president of the American Bankers association, were taking an interest in the coming convention and would probably attend it. An attempt will be made to get a delegation of Washington newspapers correspondents here at that time, as well as some of the leading congressmen.

After Mr. Wantland had concluded, Secretary Brown of the American Society of Arboriculture, made an interesting speech on the street and park system of Colorado Springs and vicinity.

Mayor Robinson, who presided over the meeting, spoke of the Chautauqua and summer school which will be held in this city during July 23. Several others also spoke and urged that this city and this region, the citizens rally to the support of the institution.

## SPRINGS FIRM MADE BIG DEAL IN GILPIN COUNTY

H. A. Riedel & company of this city have just made in perfecting one of the largest mining deals in the west. The deal represented \$2,500,000 worth of mining property near Idaho Springs. The Salisbury Mining & Milling company and the Consolidated Stanley Mining company are the two rich properties purchased. In these two mines, which are the best equipped properties in the Idaho Springs district, there are over five miles of drifts. In the Salisbury mine, which is the larger of the two, there is \$150,000 of ore in sight. The property has already produced \$100,000 in the two mines the reports state that there is nearly \$1,000,000 worth of high grade ore in sight and \$2,000,000 of mill ore. The \$2,500,000 purchase price was paid for \$218,000. The machinery is run entirely by water power as these two properties have the oldest water rights on Clear Creek. Their production up to date is \$2,500,000 from the authentic reports. It is estimated that from \$350,000 to \$400,000 a year net will be mined when a 100-ton mill is erected. The surface improvements are among the best in that district. The holding of the Colorado Springs and Gilpin county is estimated to be over 100 acres of mineralized ground. The company is known as the Stanley Consolidated Mining & Milling company with a capitalization of \$2,500,000, divided into 2,500,000 shares. The treasury reserve will consist of \$250,000.

The officers and directors of the company are Hon. Jas. P. King of Jacksonville, Ill.; W. L. Bush, cashier of the First National bank of Idaho Springs; A. D. Bullis of Idaho Springs; and H. A. Riedel of Colorado Springs.

A meeting of the directors will be held at the Brown Palace hotel in Denver today.

The new management will push forward the work and production of the property as fast as possible and will pass the past output which has not been continued without any interruption for the past 10 years.

## GRAVES-BOHANNON.

A very pleasant affair last evening was the wedding of Don D. Graves and Miss Verda Bohannon, both of Nevada. The wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Locke, 2419 Nevada avenue. About two dozen guests assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Jas. A. Haycraft, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist church.

The groom is a mail clerk in the home postoffice, and the bride is a daughter of a prominent physician in Nevada. The bride came out here some 10 days ago and the groom arrived yesterday. They will spend their honeymoon in the beautiful surroundings of Colorado Springs.

## BIG CIRCUS COMING.

Ringling Bros.' Internationally Famous Show to Exhibit Here.

Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows will exhibit in Colorado Springs Wednesday, July 30. Of all the great amusement enterprises that America has produced, this is the greatest, and a visit from this splendid amusement institution is always looked forward to with eager anticipation. And this is not surprising in view of all the facts. Ringling Brothers' circus is not a circus of the old-fashioned type, but a new one, a new one that represents the best thought and the most untiring energy of its proprietors and originators during a period of over 15 years. It began its career as a small overland circus, grew so rapidly that in a few years its transportation by rail became imperative, and has continued to develop until today it is not only the largest show in the world, but it is also the largest circus that ever traveled. It began with one clear and settled policy—fair and honest treatment of the public. This policy has never been deviated from, and as a result, the Ringling name is universally recognized as a positive guarantee of all that is high-class, novel and colossal in the amusement world. People who go to Ringling Brothers' circus expect to see a great show—and they are never disappointed. It has always been a great circus—even in the days of its infancy there was something about the show that gave it individuality and compelled admiration—but this year's offering surpasses anything ever attempted even by the managers of this remarkable institution. From beginning to end the performance is new—there are new acts, new spectacular displays, new acrobatic features of all kinds; while, in the beauty and magnificence of its paraphernalia, in the completeness of its world-gathered zoological collection, which embraces the only giraffe on earth, and in the thrilling realism of its hippodrome displays, it sets a standard that is entirely its own and which no other show could possibly hope to reach. Among the great features this year is a magnificent horse ballet—by far the greatest horse display ever seen in America; superb acrobatic performances by the Dunbars, direct from Australia; the Holloways, the Pattis, and the Banvardes, the Ty Bell Sisters and many other famous mid-air artists; sensational acrobatics by the Nelson family; the famous Roberts family; Genero and Theel; the Kavalis and the great Eduardo; 40 funny clowns; 20 great riders of all kinds of trained animals, including Capt. Webb's dog and pony circus and Pearl Souder's world-famous comedy elephants, and more other features than have ever before been presented in any dozen shows. This year's fine street parade is especially remarkable for magnitude and brilliancy.

## BIGGER SPACE—Thomas Pitt Jacobs, representing the Rand-McNally railroad guide, is in the city.

He has agreed that he will give this city a larger space the coming year. The guide, which is the standard guide for the public.

## KNIGHTS RECEIVED THE THIRD DEGREE

Knights of Columbus from all over the state of Colorado were in Colorado Springs yesterday, the occasion being the exemplification of the third degree of the order.

Cripple Creek, Victor, Denver and Pueblo sent large delegations of members of the order, among whom were many candidates who were to receive the degree, besides those who came to witness the impressive ceremonies attending the exemplification of the work. Probably 100 knights were present from out of town in addition to the numerous members of the local chapter.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the visiting and local knights attended mass at St. Mary's church and afterwards in Columbian hall a luncheon was served by the lady friends of the members of the organization. A pleasant feature of this part of the day's program was the music rendered by an orchestra under the direction of Professor Leo F. Giles.

The main exercises of the day were held in the Odd Fellows hall at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and State Deputy Supreme Knight P. L. McCarus of Chicago with a select staff exemplified the degree, about 60 candidates from various parts of the state received the degree in the city during the past

## HIGH LINE WATER BONDS ARE SOLD AND APPROVED.

At the meeting of the city council last evening City Clerk MacMillan reported that the High Line water bonds had arrived and were approved by the attorney and the purchasers and that the only thing necessary now was the signature of the mayor and the clerk. These will be placed upon the bonds at once and when returned a draft will be drawn upon the purchasers.

The council accepted deed for water right of way from Mrs. Mary J. Heigh-ton and C. H. Heigh-ton, subject to the approval of the city attorney. The property is in the north end addition near the Rock Island road.

The city of the health department for June was received and filed.

The Santa Fe road presented duplicate contracts to be signed, allowing the city to lay water pipes from Royer street east to Linhart street. The matter was discussed as to whether the city did not already have the right to lay the pipe without the consent of the railroad and was referred to the water committee.

The council ratified the mayor's nomination of C. E. Knapp to the position of special policeman without pay, and C. W. Draper to a regular beat on the force. Mr. Knapp is the banks' watchman.

The subject as to whether the Colorado & Southern road had a right to place a post in the middle of Moreno avenue, east of Nevada, was discussed and referred to the street committee, city clerk and attorney to report.

Attorney Sheffer reported upon the opening of St. Vrain street between El Paso and Prospect, and stated at length as has been related in these columns that the city had a right of way through that point. In his opinion the mayor should give a written notice upon the people who are obstructing the street to move in 30 days. The people are George M. Houston, J. W. Skinner, Mrs. Alverda Emmert, John M. Davis, Mrs. Emily Talbot and J. M. Stewart. The notice will be served as soon as possible.

The proper officers were instructed to sign a deed in behalf of the city to four acres in North Cheyenne canon near Point Sublime to the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek railway for right-of-way purposes.

The council took considerable time in discussing the right of fruit vendors and other traders to the use of streets of the city. Special attention was given to the large fruit stand of Charles Soter against the side of Robinson's drug store on Tejon street. According to the ordinance the mayor will instruct the chief of police to serve notice upon Soter, stating that he is obstructing the city in all portions of the town to vacate in a reasonable time.

A petition from the active members of Adams Hose company requesting the removal of the house to the corner of Tejon and Mesa roads was granted, and the action of the council at the previous meeting was rescinded.

The city engineer was instructed to establish the sidewalk grades for the 19 blocks on Colorado avenue as was proposed by the property owners who have to lay a sidewalk from First to Eighth streets.

It was ordered that the people of the city clean the weeds and trash from their sidewalks and ditches and that the city haul the rubbish away under the supervision of the street committee.

A communication from William Clark requesting the council to look into the matter of "Kronmiller" the extermination of caterpillars and other insects, especially the white cotton scale, was read and the matter referred to the water committee with power to act.

The meeting went into executive session over the discussion of the subject whether sandstone or granite shall be used on the west and south fronts of the new city hall. Some of the aldermen thought that the matter should be submitted to a vote of the people at a special election. No definite action was taken and the council adjourned until Monday night when the matter will be taken up again.

## NEW MOFFAT RAILROAD WANTS MR. RIDGWAY.

The local railroad circles were considerably interested, if not surprised, in the announcement yesterday morning that Mr. A. C. Ridgway, general manager of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway, had been selected by the promoters of the new Moffat railroad from Denver to Salt Lake, as the superintendent of construction for the road, with the understanding that he should become one of the general officers of the company upon the completion and operation of the line.

Mr. Ridgway performed this office for the Short Line during its period of construction and since it has been in operation has proved to be a tower of strength in its service. The announcement of his election by the promoters of the Moffat line carried with it the announcement on the part of the press of Denver that he had accepted the position and that his work would begin in his new capacity on September 1 next. Mr. Ridgway has not notified the Short Line management of any acceptance of the offer and it is likely that he will not formally accept it for some time, but inasmuch as it is an offer conferring compliment of the highest possible character and degree upon Mr. Ridgway and an operating railroad man, his friends consider it likely that he will accept the position and assume the duties incident to it.

## COACHMAN LLOYD DIED VERY SUDDENLY.

Owen Lloyd head coachman for General Palmer died very suddenly at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning at Glen Eyrie.

Mr. Lloyd retired Monday night apparently in good health and the first intimation any one had of his illness was about 4:30 a. m. when James Andrews, a hostler who was sleeping with him, was awakened by Lloyd's groans.

Lloyd complained of pain in his stomach and his room-mate administered a dose of peppermint which relieved the sufferer for the time being. About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Andrews was again awakened by the groans of Lloyd who was suffering from blood poisoning should occur. The children were resting well at a late hour last evening.

The remains were taken in charge by Coroner Laven and yesterday afternoon a post mortem examination was made by Drs. Webb, Martin and Swan, who pronounced that death was due to acute alcoholism.

Deceased was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife. Mrs. Lloyd has been living relatives in Idaho for several weeks past and was expected home yesterday. As yet she has not arrived, however. No arrangements have been made for the burial.

## CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE CIRCLES.

Large crowds were attracted by the auction at the office of the Day Realty & Investment company yesterday. The furniture was all sold, but the collection of minerals was not as Mr. Day has decided to sell these privately.

Mr. Day will remain in town for an indefinite period and will retain his interests in the firm. Any of his customers in real estate matters may call on his office as usual. He also extends an invitation to all to step in and see the splendid display of minerals at his office.

While the ladies of St. Mary's church entertained the visiting ladies, taking them to various points of interest in Colorado Springs, and the immediate vicinity. In the hall in the evening, after the formal exercises were completed, another luncheon was served. Most of the visitors returned by the evening trains last night, although a few of them stayed over and will not leave for their homes until some time today.

## THIS IS A SEQUEL TO THE FOURTH

William, Arthur and Gertrude Clark, children of W. J. Clark of 421 Pine street, were seriously injured at 6:30 o'clock last evening by the explosion of a pop bottle, which contained about six drachms of powder. The glass was broken into two pieces and driven through the clothes and into the arms and legs of the three children. Arthur Clark was the most seriously hurt, having some 20 perforations in his leg and numerous cuts in the left arm.

The report of the explosion from the powder from giant firecrackers on the Fourth of July that had failed to go off when the fuse was lit. Their father had forbidden them to touch the bottle with the powder in it, but when their parents had gone they took the bottle out into the back yard and set fire to a string that was placed in the mouth of the bottle. Waiting a few minutes, the powder, not going off, they came up close just as the explosion took place.

Cy R. Herbert, living next door, at 420 Pine, was the first on the scene after the explosion, which was heard as far as five blocks away, and those near state that it was deafening. Herbert saw a child running toward the house, started for Mr. and Mrs. Clark, who had been called away from their residence. Upon reaching home and seeing the condition of his children Mr. Clark faintly, but soon recovered and started for a physician. Drs. Estill, Martin and Muir were called and used an hour and a half in picking out the particles of glass from the numerous wounds and taking stitches.

William Clark, aged 12 years, received four wounds in the right leg, two in the ankle and the calf, three cuts in the hip, one of which is about two inches long and 1 1/2 inches deep, and two in the right arm, one of which is about two inches long and 1/2 inch deep. The left arm is cut in 10 places. In the wrist an artery is laid bare, but not severed.

Arthur Clark, aged 11, was the most seriously hurt, being nearest to the bottle when the powder exploded. Both legs were cut with numerous gashes, ranging from one to two inches in length. One or two are over an inch in depth. The left arm is cut in 10 places. In the wrist an artery is laid bare, but not severed.

Gertrude Clark, aged eight, was cut in the ankle and groin and above the left eye. The cuts were slight, but her dress was torn in many places. Dr. Estill stated to a representative of the Gazette later in the evening that he saw no reason why Arthur Clark, the most seriously injured, should not recover rapidly if no complications or blood poisoning should occur. The children were resting well at a late hour last evening.

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Hastings Bros. report the following sales: To James M. Wilson, 3 blocks; 2 Hastings Bros., fourth addition, to Nicholas Verburg, lot 9, block 7, Hastings Bros., fourth addition, for a consideration of \$325. To Anna Lustik, lot 5, block 2, Hastings Bros., fourth addition, for a consideration of \$1,500. To Otto Landmesser, lot 2, block 14, Hastings Bros., fifth addition, for a consideration of \$325. To James E. Cope, lot 12, block 1, Hastings Bros., second addition, for a consideration of \$325. To Laura S. Hill, lot 5, block 1, Hastings Bros., fourth addition, to Mac Gilbert Yates, the east 30 feet of west 74 feet of lots 15 and 16, block 74.

S. T. Johnson reports the following sales for the week: C. G. Martin to Earl C. Hinley, lot 5, block 1, Lake Park addition, consideration \$1,500. Edgar T. Ensign to R. M. Ness, north 42 feet of lots 14 and 15, Roby addition, consideration \$300. R. M. Ness to Earl C. Hinley, south 10 feet of lot 8 of Ord & Shoop's addition, consideration \$1,250. Edgar T. Ensign to M. A. Martin, north 42 feet of the south 84 feet of lots 23 and 24, Pike's Peak addition, consideration \$400. Edgar T. Ensign to Mary Beswick, lot 22, in block 2, Lake Park addition, consideration \$450. Frank Laundrum to S. T. Johnson, lots 29, 30 and 31 and the south half of lot 32, in block 7, Pike's Peak addition, consideration \$3,000. Mrs. Carson to Sybil French, lot 19, block 1, Hillside addition, consideration \$425. T. M. Sommers to A. F. Tansil, lot 14, block 301, addition No. 2 to the city of Colorado Springs, consideration \$2,250.

## STEEL WORKS GETS OPTION ON COLORADO CITY SITE.

In addition to the \$1,000,000 matte smelter, which is almost a certainty, Colorado City will probably secure a monster steel works in the near future.

Representatives of an eastern syndicate were in the city during the past

week looking for a site for a mammoth plant for the casting and finishing of steel castings. The plant is a large one, and if Colorado Springs can secure it, the monthly pay roll will run up into the hundred thousands.

It is understood that the steel works people have taken an option from the United States Reduction and Refining company on the land of the Finley ranch. The latter corporation purchased the ranch some time ago for the water rights, and as the steel works would not require very much water, the land of the ranch could be used to a good advantage, as the ranch is in a good location for the works. If these people can be induced to locate here, it would bring Colorado City into greater prominence than ever.

The matte smelter, while nothing definite can be given out in regard to it, is almost an assured thing, and with the steel works, would triple the population of the town in a very short time. The United States Reduction and Refining company will immediately increase the capacity of their smelter in Canon City. This smelter is similar to the one which will probably be put up here, and is a great success. The capacity of the plant at Canon City will be about doubled. These improvements were to have been made regardless of the new plant, and the increasing of this plant does not detract from the prospects of a new one in the least.

## HORTICAL SOCIETY LISTENED TO ADDRESS.

The El Paso county Horticultural society held a well attended meeting last night in the Postoffice building. The president, Harry Harris, occupied the chair.

Reports from various committees gave assurance of success for the annual show, which is to be held August 30 and 31, in North park. Entries will close August 16.

Monday evening, the city council granted the use of the park on condition that the ground be left in good condition.

It was reported that \$500 of the \$1,000 required in the awarding of prizes has already been raised.

Mr. Fred A. Horn, secretary, was engaged to devote his time during the month of August to the interests of the show.

The Elks have signified their intention of holding their street fair during the week selected for the flower show, much to the gratification of the members of the Horticultural society, who believe that this arrangement will be a mutual benefit.

W. W. Williamson was appointed to look after the entertainment of the judges. Several persons had been requested to serve, but thus far Judge W. F. Felton of Canon City was the only one from whom an acceptance had been received. He will serve in the fruit display.

Mrs. W. K. Jewett, chairman of the Woman's Advisory board, reported an enthusiastic meeting on Monday morning and that the members were making every effort to get 300 members at \$1 per annum.

By resolution they strongly endorsed systematic spraying of trees to prevent the insects made by insect destroyers and pledged their utmost endeavors toward the "town beautiful."

The Woman's Advisory board adjourned to meet July 28, at 10:30 a. m. A most interesting and important paper was read by Mr. John P. Brown, secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, giving most valuable advice as to the best varieties of trees for local planting and the care of same. These remarks were supplemented by suggestions and the practical results obtained by Mr. R. J. Coryell, who has charge of all the improvement work for Gen. Wm. J. Palmer. The paper will be offered for the publisher of public utility next Sunday's papers and as soon as possible will be published by the society in pamphlet form for distribution among the public.

After a most thorough discussion of the matter of protecting the trees from the ravages of the insects and more especially of the scale, it was the vote of the society after mature deliberation that this work be begun with

**Take  
A Bellows**  
when you get home  
with that bulk coffee  
and blow the dirt and flies and  
foreign substances out of it. Then  
open a package of  
**Lion Coffee**  
see how clean and fresh it looks  
and note its rich aroma.  
The sealed package insures uniform quality.

the least possible delay. There is already on the way from New York a shipment of what is believed to be the best known insecticide. A spraying apparatus is already in the city and Prof. C. P. Gillette, the expert of the State Agricultural college at Fort Collins, will be ordered here this morning. A committee of three will be appointed by the president to carry out the work. In the manner in which this work will be carried on under the most scientific and practical methods it should receive the needed support from every resident of the city.

The enthusiastic and harmonious work of all members of this society is an inspiration. The meeting of last night was far too large for the meeting room as chairs were placed in the hall outside.

Evening detail of the flower show is now in hand and reaching at the moment attention. The advertising posters are ready for display and if there is anyone in the country around who does not hear of the flower show it will be through no fault of the printers ink.

Besides the flower display Mr. A. A. Brown in charge of the fruit entries assures a wonderful exhibit.

The table in the meeting room showed a nice bunch of Mrs. Jewett's roses, also a neat vase of sweet peas from Mr. Harris.

## ELKS STREET FAIR.

The Elks are going to hold another street fair and one which in magnitude and interest will far exceed the effort of last year. The mammoth attraction will be held on Mr. Stratton's land on Nevada avenue between Pike's Peak avenue and Huertano street.

Beginning on August 18 there will be a week of solid fun. At the moment of the lodge held last evening the committee having the affair in charge was authorized to close a contract with Mr. Oppenheimer, which they will do at once. By the announcement of the fact that Mr. Oppenheimer is once more the gentleman who will furnish the attractions it must not be supposed that the show will be the same as last year. It will be entirely different in every feature and of a much more magnificent scale than on the former occasion.

SMALL FIRE—The fire department was called out early last evening by an alarm from box 34 to extinguish a small blaze at the home of Mrs. Stewart, at 329 South Weber street. An explosion of gasoline in a small stove set fire to the woodwork and made a blaze which was put out before the department arrived.

## ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate ..... 1.25  
Sodium sulphate ..... .40  
Sodium chloride ..... 1.60  
Sodium carbonate ..... 1.75  
Calcium carbonate ..... 7.32  
Magnesium carbonate ..... .33  
Silica ..... .62  
Oxide of iron and aluminum ..... .47

Figures given are grains per gallon, (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

## For information regarding the Sanatorium or Springs, write to Dr. T. G. Horn, COLORADO SPRINGS











# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS SPOKE TO A DENVER AUDIENCE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, July 16.—A large crowd of laboring people listened attentively to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor as he discussed the past history of that organization and made an eloquent appeal for the labor organizations of the west that are not affiliated with his organization to join the same. In his discussion he treated the many criticisms that have recently been hurled at his order by the western labor unions and kindred societies, and he related many incidents of unwritten history.

His crowd was opposed to him, and interrupted him with questions during his entire speech. In discussing the Leadville strike, and the criticism that has been made against his order, he stated that during that strike a committee from the Western Federation of Miners came to Cincinnati and pleaded with the Federation of Labor to adopt a resolution lending the Western Federation of Labor the moral and financial support of the American Federation of Labor. He said that the committee of miners positively stated to the Federation of Labor that they knew that the financial aid could not be given; that the committee of miners wanted the resolution passed because of its moral effect.

Mr. Gompers contended that the committee of miners pleaded itself to protect the Federation of Labor from the peculiar resolutions, and then immediately afterwards began a series of criticisms of the Federation. He said that the Western Federation of Miners joined the American Federation of Labor after the Leadville strike had been begun, and they left it before the strike was completed. He held that the Federation of Labor does not practice the distribution of funds during the strike, but leaves that for the various organizations represented in the Federation, to distribute among their striking members as they deem best.

In discussing the criticism the Western Miners union has made against his organization, over its position in the Coeur d'Alene matter, he made even more startling statements than he did in the Leadville strike matter. He had in his possession letters and receipts from the officers of the Western Federation of Miners acknowledging the receipt of large sums of money from the Federation of Labor, which the receipts stated were to be used in the defense of the miners arrested in connection with the Coeur d'Alene strike, and also in assisting in the compiling of evidence for the Congressional investigation which followed. He held that his organization had done all in its power to assist both in the Leadville strike and in the Coeur d'Alene strike, and he stated that his organization had rested under wrong criticisms and misleading statements for six years, but he proposed to tell the truth about the matter and let the people be the judges.

In discussing Socialism he scored the leaders of the Socialist party for advocating international socialism and also advocating several national labor organizations. He claimed that united organized labor will bring about the same results as are contended for by the Socialist leaders. He criticized those leaders for dwelling at length upon social realization and termed them "Utopian dreamers."

The first part of his speech was devoted to a brief review of the struggle of laboring masses. He discussed the different systems of labor inaugurated in the past centuries. Finally the wage labor system was inaugurated.

When the Trades Union came into existence they found the condition of the laborer in this system depraved and degraded. The Trades Union was the first factor which gave cognizance to the condition of the laborer. He then discussed the question of unity among laborers, and held that the essential thing is for laborers, to unite. He next discussed the efforts of the organized labor movement, which stand for justice, equity, universal brotherhood, and the improved conditions of all laboring classes. He held that the movement had been growing as the minds of the laborers grew.

"This question of the labor movement involves strikes and boycotts. No man is a lover of strikes. Strikes should be avoided when possible. Unions avoid strikes, more than any other factor in human society. I myself am not in favor of strikes, but while labor organizations must strike, strike hard, strike long and strike effectively. Abraham Lincoln once said, 'Thank God that we live in a country where it is possible for laboring men to say stop! and the machinery of industry will stop!' He showed what will become of the people if they should surrender their rights to strike. 'Every labor organization should exert their right to strike, and they should continually demand larger shares of the product of labor.'

Passing on down to the labor situation of the west he said: "In regard to the things that have affected you in this part of the country, I wish to say a few words, but I shall not abuse. If we refrain from filling our speeches with abuse, then when these people come back to the American Trades union, we shall have no apologies to make. My only regret is that at this late date matters which should have been kept within the walls of labor must be brought to public attention. I could not allow the American Federation of Labor to be abused without protesting. I have always pleaded for unity."

He then gave a history of the American Federation of Labor since its birth in 1881 and recited how it had taken in all of the Trades unions of the east, south, north and a number of those in the west. He then recited the history of the Western Labor union and the Western Miners union, and contended that if it was right for the west to organize separate unions, it would also be right for the other sections of the country to do likewise. After dwelling at length upon the Leadville and other strikes, he came on down to the recent labor meetings held in Denver and after referring to the charge of the name of the

ship, resource and skill which he had shown in South Africa, and hoping that the peace which he had secured would be lasting and mark the beginning of a new epoch of prosperity and commercial development throughout the empire.

In reply Lord Kitchener declared that whatever success had been achieved was due to the rank and file of his army. He thanked those who had looked after the friends and relatives of those left behind in South Africa.

In response to clamorous calls, General French and General Ian Hamilton also spoke, the former remarking that they had through been inspired by the example of their chiefs.

The freedom of the borough was conferred on Lord Kitchener and the party was then obliged to hurry away in order to meet their London engagements.

The progress of Lord Kitchener and his companions to the railroad station was marked by scenes of remarkable enthusiasm.

Lord Kitchener reached London at 12:48 p. m., and his progress through the metropolis was one of the most memorable of the past three days. The small procession of carriages containing the general and his staff, in simple, serviceable velvet dress lacked spectacular features, but evidently the crowd was there in its tens of thousands to see the man of the hour and not a pageant. From the moment he set foot in London to the time of his disappearance beneath the portal of St. James' palace Kitchener received such an outburst of popular enthusiasm as quite overshadowed the demonstrations of previous and similar occasions. The platform at Paddington railroad station when Kitchener arrived looked more like a reception room of the war office or Indian office than a railroad station. It was crowded with red carpets and decorated with a profusion of flowers and palms, while rows of decorated stands, crowded with spectators, had been erected at all parts from which a view of the returning general could be obtained. The platform itself was crowded with thousands of people, including Indian princes in resplendent costumes, generals and other officers in full uniform and many ladies in summer dresses. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, Lord Lansdowne, the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Roberts, Lady French, Major-General Sir Francis R. Wingate, who succeeded Kitchener as sirdar of the Egyptian army, and several other members of the British inspector-general of the Sudan, were among those who assembled to greet the general.

In spite of his hatred of "pauvre," the popular general was obliged to submit to the presentation of welcoming addresses at Paddington and other points on his way to St. James palace, but his replies were brief.

His replies were cut as short as possible, permitted and he showed evident signs of relief when the procession was resumed.

Kitchener was speedily conducted to the king's sick chamber and his majesty, from his couch, extended a warm welcome to the general and personally expressed his thanks for the termination of hostilities. The king then presented to Kitchener the decoration of the new Order of Merit. The general then saw the queen after which he drove to Lord Roberts' residence in Portland place. Kitchener will visit Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, Monday.

Kitchener and the generals who accompanied him, were entertained at luncheon in the great banquet hall. The Prince of Wales occupied the central seat with Kitchener on his right and with Lord Roberts on his left. Among the guests were the premier, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Brodrick and Lord Raglan, the under secretary for war. The hall was hung with pictures representing war scenes.

**JOHNSTOWN IS IN MOURNING.**

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Johnstown, Pa., July 12.—The extent of the horrible catastrophe of the rolling mill mine of the Cambria Steel company is now capable of being grasped. Early tonight, in spite of conflicting reports as to the number of dead, a careful and complete compilation by the Associated Press shows that 112 is the exact number of bodies taken from the mine. Up to 6 o'clock this evening, 108 had been recovered, and at 8 o'clock, four more were brought to the surface. To this future explorations of corridors may add a few, but it cannot be many.

Almost all the employees who could have been in the mine at the time of the life-wrecking explosion of Thursday are accounted for. Very few inquiries for missing have been made to the authorities or to the mine officials, and this better than anything else demonstrates the impossibility of many bodies still remaining in the death tomb.

The mine officials say there is no use attempting to estimate the number of dead. They say they simply do not know, and urge the futility of placing the matter on the basis of guesswork. They express the belief, however, that all, or almost all, are out of the mine.

General Superintendent Robinson came out about 4 o'clock this afternoon after an arduous day's exploration. He expressed his conviction that not more than five dead bodies would be added to the 108 already known. Sunday will dawn upon the populous city of Johnstown prepared to devote its attention to mourning and funeral obsequies. The inaugural of this grim program was given today, when more than a score of interments took place. As late as 7 o'clock this evening, funeral processions, bands playing dirges and uniform escorts at their heads passed through the streets of the city.

After the bringing of the 15 bodies to the morgue an early hour today, it was commonly rumored that the mine officials were endeavoring to hide the truth as to the extent of the disaster. The developments of the day showed that these suspicions were unwarranted. At 9 o'clock in the morning, there was a consultation in the offices at the foot of the runway at the Westmont entry, participated in by Mine Superintendent Robinson, Chief Mine Inspector Roderick, State Mine Inspector Evans, Mine Engineer Moore and Assistant Mine Engineer Prosser. A large map of the mine was examined and explained to Mr. Roderick. Many of the employees of the mine were called in and quizzed. The inquiry was designed to give Chief Inspector Roderick a preliminary impression of the status of things.

Inspector Evans said later as to future investigations:

"Those of the company officials who were in the mine at the time of the

## Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's.

This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

explosion and have survived will be called on to testify. Until these men are able to be present at the inquiry it will be useless to try to do anything.

Asked as to whose duty it was to take care of the accumulation of gas in the mine, Mr. Evans said: "The fire boss, of course, but two or three of the five bosses were killed by the explosion and in the presence of death we must be altogether charitable and suspend judgment."

After the consultation at the office, Evans went into the mine with Robinson and Moore. They did not emerge until late in the afternoon. The work they did while in the mine was to direct their attention to the damage wrought and more critically examine into the possible hiding places of more bodies. Prying about in the fourth right heading in the Klondike, Vice President Evans came across rooms 13 and 20, distributed between which were the three bodies which were brought out at 2:30 p. m. Evans was alone at the time. The bodies he found were in a bad state of decay. The search went on after three were brought out and still continues.

All way thousands of men, women and children, drawn thither out of morbid curiosity, lingered about the low frame structure. Their appetite for morbid curiosity could not be satisfied by the already vast horde. Hundreds stood in a baking sun nearly opposite on the other side of the Conemaugh river, where the cars came down from the mine entry. Most of these were interested for friends who were possible victims. Down below, a quarter of a mile, the streets of Conemaugh City were clogged with funeral corteges.

The official list of the bodies identified up to 10 o'clock tonight follows:

JOHN R. THOMAS, aged 60, labor boss.

JOHN WHITNEY, fire boss, 55, married.

WILLIAM BLANCH, assistant foreman, married.

JOSEPH TOMLINSON, fire boss, 35, single.

WILLIAM LEE, 32, married.

DANIEL LEE, 24, single.

MICHAEL BOSNO, 36, married.

PHILIP M. GINN, 22, single.

JOHN CROCK, 31, married.

FRANK CHESTNUT, 23, single.

JOHN SADLER, 22, married.

JOHN HOLLY, 32, married.

MICHAEL BOSNO, 36, married.

GEORGE HOLOGAYAK, 28, married.

JOHN WILAVENDER, 35, married.

FRANK GUZER, 22, married.

ANTHONY POLLOCK, 36, married.

JOHN POLLOCK, 36, single.

MICHAEL BOSNO, 36, married.

GEORGE VORONEN, 33, married.

TAVEL VRABEL, 24, single.

ANDRO HAVALDA, 32, married.

JACOB HULL, 34, married.

MICHAEL IYA, 31, married.

ANTONIO LADOL.

STANISLAV ZIOK.

SOKANA VERGAS, 40, married.

MIKE SABOT, 21, single.

JOHN ROPISKY, 35, married.

MICHAEL DRICKA, 35, single.

## WESTERN PENSIONERS.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—The pension bureau announces the following western pensioners:

Colorado—Leroy S. Barnes, Durango, original, \$5; Ewing V. Hensley, Mosca, increase, \$3; August Dress, Soldiers and Sailors home, increase, \$3; Henry J. Hensley, Soldiers and Sailors home, increase, \$3; William Franks, Cripple Creek, original, \$5; Owen J. Aldrich, Thornburg, original, \$5; Phillip D. Callen, Dillon, original, \$5; Thomas E. Milhoan, Denver, increase, \$10; George W. Dobbins, Rocky Ford, increase, \$10; Charles Walker, Granada, original, \$5; Thomas McCunniff, La Jara, increase, \$10; Thomas S. Davis, Breckenridge, original, \$5; William B. Connor, Cripple Creek, increase, \$12; Nancy J. Childers, Denver, original, \$5; Elizabeth Lambard, Denver, renewal, \$12; John Duff, Ouray, original, \$5; Silas O. Byers, Soldiers and Sailors home, Monte Vista, increase, \$10; Rezin M. Barnes, Denver, increase, \$10; Henry Scolling, Denver, increase, \$5; John W. Prunty, La Junta, increase, \$12; George W. Palmer, Steamboat Springs, increase, \$10; Edward Flynn, Hoehne, increase, \$12; Isaac Chenoweth, dead, Chenoweth, increase, \$30.

New Mexico—Thomas F. Clay, East Las Vegas, increase, \$5; James A. Bates, Silver City, increase, \$12; Ricardo Ollivas, Abiquiu, increase, \$5; Maria R. Archuleta, special act, Ojo Caliente, \$5; Juan M. Esquibel, original, Velarde, \$12; David M. Esquibel, Velarde, \$12; David M. Esquibel, Velarde, \$12; Maria C. Lucero de Ribera, San Aracela, original, \$5.

Wyoming—John Housiaux, Beaver, increase, \$24; George Marquette, Marquette, increase, \$12.

## STRATTON OFFERS SITE FOR PUBLIC BUILDING.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, July 12.—The supervising architect of the treasury today received two delayed offers of sites for the public building at Colorado Springs, from W. S. Stratton. The first, 160 feet square, is located on the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Nevada avenue, with equal frontage on both sides, at a price of \$35,000.

The second lot is on the same corner, but has frontage of 160 feet on Pike's Peak avenue and 200 feet on Nevada avenue. The price asked is \$20,000.

Mr. Stratton, in submitting the offers, states that he overlooked the department's advertisement until July 8, when he forwarded his offers. He says both lots are centrally located and convenient to the business section of the city. The fact that these offers, the only ones yet received, were late in arriving, will not operate against them, as up to the time the department is ready to make the purchase any officers will be received.

Within a few weeks an inspector will be sent to examine the two sites offered by Stratton, as well as any others that may be offered in the meantime.

If none prove satisfactory, or terms asked are considered unreasonable, he will then endeavor to procure a site in the open market, on such terms as can be arranged for. The sites offered are said by Stratton to be quoted at half of the market value.

A delegation of national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians left here today for Denver to attend the biennial convention of the order. In the delegation are National Treasurer H. T. Moran, State President Ross F. Dewey, State Secretary John J. Brown and Editor P. J. Hailigan of the National Hibernian.

## CONTRACT LET FOR COLORADO RAILROAD.

By Associated Press.

Warrensburg, Mo., July 14.—The contract for the building of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railroad from Warrensburg to the northern limits of this city, was let today to a Kansas firm. The work will begin as soon as right of way has been taken up by the government.

It is stated that the Colorado road will be completed from St. Louis to Kansas City by July, 1903.

## MASKED ROBBERS HELD UP RIO GRANDE EXPRESS TRAIN.

By Associated Press.

Salida, Colo., July 14.—Five masked men held up the west bound passenger train on the Denver & Rio Grande narrow gauge line running from Salida to Grand Junction at 8:40 o'clock this morning. The robbery occurred at Mill switch, two miles east of Chester. The passengers were robbed and both the express car and the baggage car were broken open with dynamite and their contents taken. It is not known how much money was secured but the express company declares the amount was small and the train generally carries very little treasure. The mail car was not molested.

Among the passengers, who numbered about 60, were many ladies, two of whom fainted. Several of the passengers succeeded in secreting their valuables but many of them lost considerable sums. But one person was hurt. Engineer Perry Ruland failed to obey an order of one of the robbers and was promptly knocked down with the butt of a rifle.

Posses were sent by special train from Gunnison and Salida and are now hunting for the robbers who are believed to have gone south.

By Associated Press.

Denver, July 14.—A special to the Republican from Gunnison says:

Two posses of armed deputies are now scouring the mountains in the vicinity of Chester for the train robbers.

Five deputies went from Sargeant early this morning. Under Sheriff Snodgrass and eight deputies from this city left on this afternoon's train for the scene. They were heavily armed and mounted on horses. Engineer Ruland who was the only one hurt, says he was ordered out of the cab and commanded to break open the express car, which he did. He was then directed to place the first charge of dynamite on the safe inside the car. The first shot failed to blow the safe open.

He did the work himself. The bandits then came to the cab and he was ordered to open the express car, which he did. He was then directed to place the first charge of dynamite on the safe inside the car. The first shot failed to blow the safe open.

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## AMERICA'S BIGGEST CIRCUS COMES TO COLORADO SPRINGS JULY 30

# RINGLING BROS.

## WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS

THE Invaluable Monarch of Amusements And Beyond All Doubt the GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

1000 PEOPLE  
500 HORSES  
100 CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS  
30 ELEPHANTS  
20 CAMELS  
300 Circus Performers  
3 RINGS, 2 STAGES  
1-4 MILE RACE TRACK

65 Double Length Cars  
12 ACRES OF TENTED WEALTH  
ENORMOUS STREET PARADE OF 30 SUB-DIVISIONS  
\$3,700,000 CAPITAL INVESTED  
\$7,400 Actual Daily Expense

## Every Act a New and Original High-Class Feature

John O'Brien's Latest and Greatest Success,  
**THE EQUINE BALLET MILITANT**  
Most Gorgeous Horse Spectacle Ever Created.  
A Fortune Expended in Costumes and Trappings.

## CAPT. WEBB'S FAMOUS JUGGLING SEALS

More Than Half of all the Elephants in America Trained in an Act Never Seen Until This Year.

## 60 Aerialists Introducing the World-Famous High Wire Gymnasts The Holloway Trio

## 60 Acrobats Inaugurating the Great Nelson Family

## 30 GREAT RIDERS Presenting the Greatest Company of Famous Horsemen and Horsewomen Ever Organized

## 12 Menage Riders of International Renown

## 40 Famous Fun-Making Clowns—50 Musical THRILLING ROMAN HIPPODROME.

Biggest Menagerie in the World, including the ONLY GIRAFFE KNOWN TO EXIST ON EARTH AND 30 BIG AND LITTLE ELEPHANTS

## Big New Free STREET PARADE IN 30 SECTIONS EVERY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK

## ONE 50c TICKET ADMITS TO EVERYTHING Children Under 12 Years, Half Price.

## Special Cheap Excursions on All Railroads

Will Exhibit at  
**COLORADO SPRINGS, Wednesday, July 30**

Reserved Numbered Seats and Admissions Show Day at the Robinson Drug Co. Unlike other shows, prices at downtown office are exactly the same as charged at regular ticket wagons on show grounds.

money and jewelry held by the passengers were secreted under rocks and various places. One man buried \$1,000 under rocks. This was all done while the express car was being blown up. Another passenger took to the woods with \$2,500 and made his way back to Marshall Pass station and wired to the conductor later that he was all right. Joe Davitte of Mount Carbon, this county, had \$200 in a coal bucket, thereby saving it. His wife lost her gold watch and \$20. The robbers were dressed in blue overalls, and jumpers and wore white canvas masks. Five shots were fired, but none proved effective. They waved at the passengers until the train was out of sight and then left for the mountains. Ties and rocks on the track caused the engineer to stop his train. Some say there were four and some five bandits in the crowd. Dr. Sanford and wife of this city were passengers and lost money. T. J. O'Donnell of Denver was also a passenger. Two robbers are thought to be a band of cattle and horse thieves who have made raids on the herds of ranchmen in the vicinity of the hold-up.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Colo., July 14.—General Manager Herbert of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad has received the following report of the train robbery:

Train No. 315 was held up by four masked men at a point known as Mill Switch, two miles east of Chester, at 8:50 a. m. today. They blew open two safes in the baggage car and demolished slides and roof. Express company advise no money lost—mail car not molested. All passengers were ordered to go to rear of train and get out on ground. Conductor, who was charged with the safes and took contents. They went back to passengers and then relieved them of their money and jewelry. Many of the passengers threw their money, jewelry and transportation into the grass and rocks. Engine and coach will be returned to scene with passengers in order that they may recover their property.

One of the robbers addressed remarks to Engineer Ruland, who did not understand what was said, and before Ruland could ask him to repeat his remarks the robber struck him a blow with a Winchester rifle, breaking the stock off the gun. Ruland will be able to handle his engine through to terminal, but head is badly swollen. No passengers or train men hurt. Conductor has been instructed to secure names and addresses of passengers and Special Agent Brown has been instructed to go to scene. Sheriff in the county in which robbery occurred, and surrounding counties have been notified.

Subsequent to the robbery the train held up was the

bound passenger leaving Salida immediately after the arrival of the west bound train on the Colorado and Rio Grande main line of the Rio Grande. It is the most important train operated on the narrow gauge line, carrying passengers for Gunnison, Lake City, Ouray, Telluride and other important mountain towns. In the western slope, it is generally well filled with tourists en route for a trip through the Black canon.

One Hundred Elegant Rooms.  
Electric Elevator.  
Electric Lights.  
Electric Bells.  
Telephone Baths Free.

## Hotel Dewey

1845 Welton Street  
DENVER, CO.  
Famous Home Restaurant Near  
Union Depot.

Rates—One Person, 50c to \$1.00 Per Day  
\$2.50 to \$4.00 Per Week  
Take 17th Street Car from Union Depot

## The Auditorium Cafe

OPPOSITE HOTEL DEWEY  
Kelley Sisters, Props.  
1638 Welton St. Denver, Colo.

## Education Free

If the readers of the Weekly Gazette have any young friends, boys or girls, who would appreciate a thorough education, or a complete business training, in a commercial college, they can inform themselves how education can be had, FREE OF TUITION CHARGES, by writing to The Weekly Gazette, Colorado Springs.

## The Knight-Campbell Music Co.

115 N. Tejon St.  
COLORADO SPRINGS.  
Best Pianos at lowest prices.  
Special bargains for out of town customers.  
Sole agents for the following makes of pianos:—  
Singer, Steinway, Chickering, Mason & Hamlen, and others.



# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

## DENVER

Denver, July 12.—A large gathering was held this afternoon and tonight at the home of the late Judge Keefe, a pioneer of the Colorado State Association of Pioneers. There was much handshaking, renewing of old friendships and relating of incidents in connection with the early days of Colorado. The principal feature of the program was an impromptu address by Senator T. H. Coffey. He arrived in Colorado in April, 1861, and hence is well able to speak on the hardships endured by the pioneers. He said that the pioneers had reason to be proud of the work they had accomplished. They had laid the foundation of the state on the present society of today, and in so doing had experienced many hardships. He had crossed the plains many times, but had never heard complaints from these pioneers, yet people of today when traveling in places cars complain of the hardships to be endured.

He recalled the first meeting of the legislature, of which Judge Keefe was a member. This body fixed laws for the governing of the territory and organized the school systems. These pioneers had correct notions of government, liberty and law, even though some of them were not so highly educated.

A short discussion of the great natural resources and their development, a contrast of the schools of the state with those of other states, and the prediction of a great and progressive future for the state followed. The speech was greeted with great applause. This association is a state organization and includes those pioneers who came to Colorado during or previous to 1880. Hugh R. Steele, a son of the first governor of the territory, is the president of the association. Mr. Steele delivered a short address, in which he advocated more frequent meetings of the association.

A ladies' corps, of which Mrs. H. N. Steele is president, and which includes the wives and daughters of the pioneers, is a part of the organization. The total membership is about 650.

Some of the prominent members present were Judge Alvin Marsh, Judge Steele, Michael Storms, H. D. Steele, Andrew Sengendorf, J. M. Pennington and many others, all of whom came to Colorado in '60. Mr. F. S. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rhoads, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Samuel Skerritt and W. H. Maloney of Watkins, Colo. An unusual coincidence of the afternoon was the meeting of F. H. Buckman and Frank O. Edwards, who crossed the plains together 40 years ago and who had not met since that time. The afternoon's exercises closed with a number of old-fashioned dances and a dinner, all of which were participated in by nearly all present.

The committee, which has been investigating the alleged overcharges by the Smith-Brooks Publishing company for Arapahoe county, submitted a majority and a minority report to the county commissioners today. The majority report was signed by George Steele and M. J. McNamara, while the minority report was signed by W. K. Kistler. The majority report states that no evidence of fraud was found, but that "several manifest errors were found which doubtless would be corrected." The report signed by Mr. Kistler holds that the contract prices for printing were excessive and should have been rejected. He says that the contract for printing "seems to be a sham, on a mere casual inspection." He holds that the entire matter is of a grave and serious character, and should be looked into by some legal body empowered to compel witnesses to appear and testify. The reports were accompanied with a statement of the overcharges which the committee found. County Attorney Bottom says that a suit will be started to collect these overcharges from the Smith-Brooks Publishing company.

After being held a prisoner for ransom of \$17,000, by M. F. Keefe for 20 hours, Attorney A. B. Sullivan was released at 8:30 this morning. The release came about through the nerve displayed by Sergeant Lee of the police department. The story of the capture, siege and relief would serve as a good foundation for some current magazine serial. Sullivan is a lawyer of the city, and some years ago borrowed quite a sum of money from Keefe. The panic and other sources caused him to fail to refund the amount, until now the total interest and all is \$17,000. Keefe has been trying all these years to collect the amount, but failed. Yesterday he sent Sullivan a decoy letter, asking him to come to his room, 1008 Ninth street. Sullivan accepted the invitation, and Keefe proceeded to hold him in captivity with a Winchester rifle until the amount was paid. The police worked all night trying to effect the release, but were told that any attempt to rescue the prisoner would mean his death. Consequently, about a dozen of the bluecoats guarded the outside of the house all night, but none dared enter. During all the time Sullivan kept sending frantic appeals to persons who he knew, trying to get them to raise the \$17,000. At 7:30 this morning, Keefe announced that unless the money was forthcoming by 12 o'clock he would proceed to fill Sullivan's hole with lead. It was then that Sergeant Lee appeared and walked boldly upstairs. Keefe turned to speak to the officer, and Sullivan jumped and closed the door which separated the prisoner and guard. Keefe threw the door open and attempted to shoot, but Sullivan grabbed him and the Winchester was discharged three times, but no one was injured. Lee rushed to the room and helped to disarm Keefe and the siege was over. During the night, Sullivan made two attempts to escape, and each time Keefe pounded him into submission once with a chair and the next time with the butt of a revolver. Sullivan was released after his release, and Keefe was taken to the police station.

Denver, July 11.—Attorney General Post sent to Governor Orman today an opinion regarding the collection of the 1901 corporation taxes. For some time, the state board of equalization has been flooded with queries from the county commissioners, asking if there was not some way in which a compromise might be effected, so that the counties could collect a portion, at least, of the 1901 corporation taxes. In his letter today, the attorney general recommends that the counties compromise on the 1902 valuations. He holds that the several counties can make such a compromise for the county taxes, but because of the Montgomery remedial bill which was passed, the entire state cannot compromise until the validity of this measure is tested. He holds, however, that the state can accept and receipt for amounts paid upon the valuations of 1902, and if the remedial bill is held constitutional, then collect the remainder of the state taxes. This remedial bill provides for the collection of the 1901 corporation state taxes. A portion of his opinion is as follows:

"By the act of the late extra session of the legislature, usually called the legalization act, found at pages 32 to 43, inclusive, of the session laws of that session, it is provided that such assessment made by the state board of equalization should in all respects be lawful, the same as though such assessment and sending out of statements thereof, and the extending of such statements upon the county assessment roll, and the county tax list should be legal, the same as though such acts had been done within the time prescribed by law, and that the revenue act of 1901. Similar legislation has been sustained by the highest courts in many states of the union."

"I, therefore, conclude that the railroad and other like corporations whose property has been thus assessed are not only morally but are legally bound to pay the taxation as assessed and levied under the conditions above mentioned; but I have also concluded that under the circumstances as they exist and as above recited that these corporations will hold out and refuse to pay the taxes so levied, and will not unless compelled so to do by judgment of some court of competent jurisdiction. I have, therefore, concluded, without officially advising any of the counties of the state or the officers thereof, to say that I believe it is expedient to compromise with these corporations, stating it as a matter of law that the county commissioners have the right to rebate any reasonable amount from collection of taxes due to the counties, and that if the railroad and other like corporations would pay the 1901 taxation upon their properties upon some just basis that the county treasurers, under the direction of the county commissions, would have the right to receive and receipt in full for the taxes due to the counties, and would have also the right to receive the 4-mill tax due to the state upon the basis of any such compromise and remit to the state treasurer the amount so collected, but could not give acquittance in full for the taxes due to the state."

The attorney general concludes by stating it as his opinion that if the railroad refuse to compromise on some reasonable basis and pay their taxes for the year 1901, it will be proof positive that they are robbing the state, counties, municipalities, school districts and people who have furnished them with life and sustenance, and are also protecting their existence. This letter of the attorney general will be sent to the county treasurers and county commissioners as a guide to them in dealing with the railroad.

Denver is going to get an automobile package delivery company. Incorporation papers were filed today for the Merchants Mobile Delivery company, which will deliver packages and mail to homes and businesses throughout the city.

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## CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, July 12.—The executive committee of the Cripple Creek chamber of commerce held a meeting tonight, and among other things, passed a resolution making every member of the body a committee of one on reception to welcome the members of the A. O. H. who will visit the district the latter part of this week. Attorney J. J. McFeeley, who was instrumental in getting the chamber to issue an invitation to the Hilberns was made chairman of the reception committee tonight. At the meeting the matter of appointing delegates from Cripple Creek for the Transmississippi commercial congress which convenes at St. Paul on August 19, and also the appointment of delegates to the international mining congress at Butte, Mont., in September, came, but nothing was done. The committee decided that the matter should be laid over until the return of A. E. Carlson from New York city. Mr. Carlson is president of the chamber. Secretary Arthur Francis of the Transmississippi commercial congress is daily in receipt of letters which insure St. Paul a big gathering in August. Today a letter was received from Governor Herrod of South Dakota, in which he named the first gubernatorial delegation. In the South Dakota delegation will be Senators Kittredge and Gamble, and Congressmen Burke and Martin. The secretary will receive the names of the delegates from 24 states and territories. The delegates will be received at the hotel.

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## LEADVILLE

Leadville, Colo., July 11.—The Resurrection Mining company has just let a contract for the erection of a large concentrating mill. The grading for the building has already begun and Manager Carnahan will start the work as rapidly as possible. This is one of the most important moves of this company since the sinking of their No. 2 shaft. Developments at the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts of the Resurrection company have proven conclusively the existence of immense reserves of low grade zinc-sulphide. The ore has been found in great abundance, particularly in the No. 1 shaft, where the new plant will be erected.

The mine is now being awarded to Mr. Atchison, of Colorado Springs, and Joseph Carls is looking after the work. The building is to be over 100 feet long and it is intended to handle about 150 tons of crude ore daily. The process has been sufficiently perfected so that it is possible to process a large amount of ore, but it is very evident that the Resurrection people consider it all right or they would not install such a plant.

M. J. Atchison, manager of the Bald Mountain Development company, will install a new mill at the head of South Evans gulch. The tunnel and shaft developments are satisfactory, showing excellent ore of high grade ore, and Murray believes will be obtained by a single jigging process. Other development work will also include the sinking of the shaft another 100 feet.

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The mine is now being awarded to Mr. Atchison, of Colorado Springs, and Joseph Carls is looking after the work. The building is to be over 100 feet long and it is intended to handle about 150 tons of crude ore daily. The process has been sufficiently perfected so that it is possible to process a large amount of ore, but it is very evident that the Resurrection people consider it all right or they would not install such a plant.

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# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## LOCAL

**(Friday, July 11.)**  
Creditors of John W. Proudfoot will receive only about 5 cents on the dollar, according to report of C. E. Noble, assignee.  
Suits in the district court brought by A. P. Callahan against W. H. Whitehead for possession of 2300 acres of land in this county and for damages.  
County commissioners and A. E. Blyth of Topeka, tax agent of the Santa Fe, were yesterday in conference on subject of that road's taxes for 1901.  
Defenses in the Antlers fire case yesterday afternoon, when two witnesses testified that small boys started a fire on the railroad track just before the fire.  
Adjutant General Gardner in this city yesterday refused to discuss the merits of the charges by Captain Ellison against Colonel Verdeck, Major Kennedy and the counter charges.  
The school board has let contracts for supplies for the next school year.  
Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, president of the Machinists' International union; and Max Morris, secretary of the Retail Clerks union of North America, will arrive in this city today and will speak here tonight at the new labor hall on Cucharas street.  
A new electric stamp cancelling machine was installed in the postoffice yesterday.  
The chess tournament at the Y. M. C. A. rooms is attracting a good deal of attention.  
Companies D and I of the National guard were inspected last night by Inspector General Sweeney. Governor Orin and staff were present. Reception and dances followed at the Antlers.

**Saturday, July 12.**  
In the Antlers fire case, the defendant's attorney asked to have the court instruct for a verdict for the defense, and the case is to be tried today.  
The Story, Fishing club, 30 or 25 strong, headed by A. Sutton, of this city, left last evening to spend two weeks at the club camp near Wagon Wheel Gap.  
Suits have been brought by owners of the great filter plants to restrain the Portland company from using the filters in the new mill.  
It is now thought the expenses of the assignees may exhaust the assets of John W. Proudfoot, bankrupt, leaving nothing for creditors.  
William Clark, the florist, talks interestingly of the cotton scale and other tree pests, and of insecticides.  
The Armour cattle left yesterday over the Rock Island for Chicago.  
President Gompers expressed pleasure at the excellent report in the Gazette of his speech at Denver and of the fair treatment accorded him in every way by this paper.  
The Rock Island train left track in a peculiar manner at Falcon. No one was injured, and officials term it miraculous.  
City council held a meeting last night and transacted considerable business. Attorney Sheafor for the city has been elected secretary of the International Agricultural association, and others will speak.  
Midland band concert at Cheyenne park from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon.  
The Y. M. C. A. orchestra now contains 15 pieces; others are needed.  
The arrangements are all completed for the Y. M. C. A. summer camp at Glen Park.  
The directors of the chamber of commerce will hold an important meeting Monday evening. John P. Brown, of Indiana, and secretary of the International Agricultural association, and others will speak.  
Mr. W. H. Day sets forth the benefits to be expected from the National Chautauque, and appeals for a generous response to the canvass for sale of season tickets.  
Considerable activity has been manifested in real estate the past week, many of the firms reporting sales, and they are encouraged accordingly.  
Yesterday was a lively one in police court, the banner day for two weeks.  
Police department has a large collection of cheap jewelry taken from hoboes who were trying to pawn it.  
The Antlers fire case went to the jury last night.  
Local carpentry contractors have decided to observe Saturday afternoon as a half-day holiday. Seventeen firms signed the agreement.  
Colorado City is promised a mammoth plant for manufacture of steel castings. Colorado City Eagles will clear about \$100,000 from their street fair.  
The city council favors an endowment plan for lots in the new addition to the cemetery, by which an income is created for perpetual care of lots.  
Meetings of the advisory committee of the Transcontinental Passenger association and the Transcontinental Passenger association are to be held in this city this week.  
C. C. Ridgway has been selected as superintendent of construction for Moffat's new road.

**(Monday, July 14.)**  
The building fund for the new Elks club house is complete, being chiefly raised among local members.  
James Comer, a painter from New York, drowned in his room in Denver. Game Commissioner Harris has sent a special agent to Wagon Wheel Gap to look out for fish dynamiters.  
Edgar H. Neff, cashier at the Denver hotel, reported a robbery of \$500 in his account.  
C. F. Ogden, of Buena Vista, died in Colorado Thursday night.  
Explosion in the firebox of the engine of C. & S. train No. 3, near Palmer Lake Thursday night, severely burned engineer and fireman.  
The Cripple Creek Mining Block exchange association states that it is not going out of business, but that on the contrary the prospects for business are very bright.  
Samuel Dyer a pioneer of the Cripple Creek district, is dangerously ill.  
Three timbermen of the Portland mine had a narrow escape from death by a rock slide.  
Glenwood Springs people are taking active steps to secure a fall race meet. Committees are now at work on the plans. Informations have been filed against 11 cooks and waiters at Pueblo for disturbing the peace.

**Sunday, July 13.**  
Colorado Socialists will hold a meeting on July 22 at Grand Junction, at which Eugene W. Debs will speak.  
The Colorado State Association of Pioneers held its annual meeting at Elitch's Gardens yesterday. Senator Teller was one of the chief speakers.  
The committee investigating the alleged overcharges by the Smith-Brooks Packing Co. in Arapahoe county, have submitted majority and minority reports.  
A. B. Sullivan, the Denver attorney who was held a prisoner for 20 hours by M. F. Kere, who wanted to collect a debt of \$100,000, was released yesterday morning.  
Sergeant Lee of the police department, who was charged with the murder of a woman, was released yesterday morning.

**Tuesday, July 15.**  
Transcontinental Passenger association meets here today.  
Today is payday at the Standard and the Colorado, Philadelphia and Reduction works at Colorado City. About \$50,000 is distributed.  
A colored people of this city are arranging for an excursion to Topeka for the Western Negro Press association meeting on August 1.  
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## STATE

Denver fire and police board has issued its monthly order to close all wineries in the city.  
Emmanuel Ansenger of Denver died in that city, where he had resided 35 years.  
Mrs. Patrick Sullivan of Salt Lake was fatally injured in a runaway accident.  
Samuel M. Dyer, a Colorado pioneer, died at Cripple Creek yesterday.  
A petition for writ of habeas corpus was filed in the district court of Teller county in the case of John H. Lynch, serving sentence in jail for running a gambling house.  
Victor is rapidly disposing of the water bond issue amounting to \$375,000, and the work on the water system is under way.  
Employees of the Ocean Wave coal mine, near Williamsburg, were out on a strike account of being asked to work 10 hours instead of eight.

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The Ancient Order of Hibernians will meet in annual session in Denver tomorrow. About 2,000 delegates and visitors are expected.  
Yesterday afternoon C. A. Thompson, a drug clerk formerly employed at 101 S. E. street, this city, was drowned in Lake Minnetonka, Minn.  
In the contest between machine drills at the Gold Coin mine yesterday, the Sullivan drill, worked by two men, beat the Excelsior drill, worked by one man, a little over four feet in an hour and a half of drilling.  
Mass convention of Socialists at Cripple Creek to nominate senatorial, legislative and county ticket, was held yesterday and the ticket was named.  
Cripple Creek Brass club met yesterday at Denver, has resigned.  
and elected W. H. Griffith, of the Cripple Creek Times, as president.

**Tuesday, July 15.**  
Lena Rohrer, 22 years old, of Gresham, Neb., threw herself before a moving engine at Denver union depot and had both legs cut off below the knee. She will probably die.  
W. N. McBird, a Denver attorney, is in the city hospital awaiting an inquiry as to his sanity.  
Dave Heaton, of Rifle, Colo., shot and wounded a large brown bear and was himself badly injured by the bear.  
Sidney H. Dent, referee in bankruptcy at Denver, has resigned.  
National Association of Railway Live Stock Agents is in session in Denver. John W. Springer addressed the meeting.  
Mr. C. D. Peck, a merchant of Lake City, is missing and a note saying he intended to kill himself on account of insomnia and other bodily ailments. Search is being made for his body.  
Ralph Williams, aged eight years, was killed by a 40-foot fall in a dam at Pueblo.  
T. L. Crews was injured by falling rock at the Tornado property at Elitikon.  
At Pueblo Dr. C. O. Rice was awarded judgment against El Paso county for \$100,000 for medical services to a patient claimed to be insane on account of insanity.  
Superintendent of Irrigation E. R. Chiew of Pueblo predicts a water famine soon along the Arkansas valley.  
The body of C. A. Thompson, drowned in Lake Minnetonka, Pueblo, on Sunday, was found yesterday.  
Pay roll for C. F. & I. company's steel works at Pueblo for June amounted to \$294,062.30.

**Wednesday, July 16.**  
Cripple Creek reports the hottest day of the year yesterday. Maximum temperature 100 degrees in the shade at 3:30 p. m.  
Cripple Creek is preparing to entertain the Hibernians the latter part of the week.  
City Marshal Burton of Cripple Creek, has begun a fight on the wineries.  
The Cripple Creek Apex suit is still on trial in Cripple Creek.  
Samuel Koffenstein, a miner at the Last Dollar on Bull hill, had his shoulder broken by a falling rock.  
Socialists held a big outdoor meeting at Goldfield last night.  
Goldfield is suffering a little from shortage of water.  
State officials and others are puzzling over what is to be done with the superfluous water of the generators for the Fourteenth general assembly.  
The first official session of the Denver meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was held yesterday. Addresses were made by Governor Orman, President Keating of the National Association, and others.  
Picketing of non-union restaurants by cooks and waiters of Pueblo has been suppressed by sheriff.  
A special from Walsenburg gives an account of a stabbing affray at Gardner, in which R. J. Caldwell killed Peter Sauers.

**Thursday, July 17.**  
At Manhattan, Kansas, the water is said to be 13 feet up on the U. P. tracks.  
Wm. R. R. Riley, a soldier at Fort Riley, Kansas, was drowned in the Blue river floods yesterday.  
Ritzimmons and Jeffries continue their training with great diligence, and both are in good shape.  
Ninety bodies and 23 living men were taken out of the Cambria Steel Co. mine yesterday. Mine officials make no estimate.

## FOREIGN

**(Friday, July 11.)**  
Lyons, France, has experienced three days of the greatest heat which has ever been recorded there.  
Extreme heat prevails throughout Italy. The temperature yesterday at Milan, Mantua and Pavia was 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and there were many deaths from sunstroke.  
The coronation bazaar in London, under auspices of leading American women, is a great success. A raffle advertised in connection with the bazaar was forbidden by the police.  
House of commons discussed the Morgan shipping combine.  
Fears are felt at Pretoria that the Baatmans may cause trouble because one of the chiefs is to be tried for treason.  
Intense heat, reaching 100 degrees in the shade, prevails at Perugia, France.

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**Sunday, July 13.**  
Colorado Socialists will hold a meeting on July 22 at Grand Junction, at which Eugene W. Debs will speak.  
The Colorado State Association of Pioneers held its annual meeting at Elitch's Gardens yesterday. Senator Teller was one of the chief speakers.  
The committee investigating the alleged overcharges by the Smith-Brooks Packing Co. in Arapahoe county, have submitted majority and minority reports.  
A. B. Sullivan, the Denver attorney who was held a prisoner for 20 hours by M. F. Kere, who wanted to collect a debt of \$100,000, was released yesterday morning.  
Sergeant Lee of the police department, who was charged with the murder of a woman, was released yesterday morning.

**Tuesday, July 15.**  
Transcontinental Passenger association meets here today.  
Today is payday at the Standard and the Colorado, Philadelphia and Reduction works at Colorado City. About \$50,000 is distributed.  
A colored people of this city are arranging for an excursion to Topeka for the Western Negro Press association meeting on August 1.  
The Colorado State Association of Pioneers held a picnic at Elitch's Gardens yesterday. Senator Teller was one of the chief speakers.  
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## MINING

**(Friday, July 11.)**  
The mining stock market was active and seasonably weak. Elitikon declined to 40, with considerable selling. El Paso firm and in demand at 51 1/2.  
Harrison and Murphy have made a good strike in their lease on the Mond Hena of the Pilgrim Cons. The ore assays \$30.  
A two-year lease has been granted by the Atlantic Mines corporation to F. T. Coley on the Santa Rita, on Squaw mountain. The lease will sink the shaft 100 feet deeper at once.  
Pitney and Ogilvie will send out another shipment of 50 tons today from the Superior of the Anconada company, on Gold Hill.  
Chicago parties interested in the Good Will Temple G. M. Co. are taking steps to redeem the property lately sold on a judgment, and may again work the mine.  
A good strike is reported from the Davy lease on the Golden Wedge, on Raven hill. The mine has received returns from a 25-ton shipment which averaged \$33.  
A. B. Pinn has received a lease on the old Brodie mill and another on the old Davy lease on the Elitikon Co. and will work the two in connection.

**Saturday, July 12.**  
But little business was done in the local mining stock market. Elitikon was a little stronger at 40, and El Paso at 51 1/2, on account of pending suit for use of patent rights.  
C. K. & N. was promoted to the mines list by the exchange directors, its production amply warranting the change.  
Elitikon is to be placed before the meeting Monday, is not favorable, is said to be influencing the stock.  
Shipments from Stratton's Bull hill property, aggregate 24 cars so far this month, somewhat more than for the same period last month.  
The Last Dollar, on Bull hill, sent out nine cars early this week.  
McKenzie & Co. are saving a good amount of stock, making a daily production of 30 tons, and this will soon be increased to 50 tons.  
The Cripple Creek Mining Co., working the Ruble of the Pioneer Alce Co., on Bull hill, has just shipped three cars of good ore, some of it said to be high grade.

**Sunday, July 13.**  
Kathia directors announce that another dividend will be paid soon, probably one cent per share, amounting to \$10,000.  
The Cripple Creek Mining Co. is active. Elitikon is to be placed before the meeting Monday, is not favorable, is said to be influencing the stock.  
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**Tuesday, July 15.**  
The miners lately laid off at the Elitikon on account of a broken pump, etc., have returned to work, and the production will be about 30 tons a day hereafter.  
A five-foot vein of 200 ore has been cut by Kirk & Co., leasing on the Clara D. of the Lexington company, on Gold Hill.  
Lessee William Pelland has made what appears to be a rich strike on the north side of the Morning Glory, owned by the Work company.  
Eight sets of leases on the Isabella are shipping, demonstrating the value of the leasing system.  
George Grinstead is making a good production from his lease on the Rauler of the C. K. & N. company. During the past month he has marketed \$20,000 worth of ore.  
De Masters is making good progress in unloading the Maggie shaft.  
All the companies party to the proposed Chico, Cons. G. M. Co. merger have ratified except the Hard Carbonate, whose meeting will be held in a few days.  
Stock market was active in mines last night. Elitikon rose 1/2 cent to 40 1/2, and El Paso 1/2 cent to 51 1/2.

**Wednesday, July 16.**  
The first meeting of the Stanley Cons. was held in Denver yesterday, when Jas. W. Jackson of Jacksonville, Ill., was elected president.  
Stockholders of the Keystone Mining & Milling company at a meeting yesterday ratified the sale by the directors of the Victoria No. 2 and Nancy Hanks claims.

## THE ANTI-SEPTIC MANUFACTURING CO.

**The Best and Surest Cattle and Sheep Dip**  
Not poison, a disinfectant and the only Dip manufactured in Colorado. Also manufacture a non-poisonous fluid for spraying fruit trees. Sure death to worms and insects.  
722 Fifteenth Street, DENVER, COLO.  
Write for Catalogue.

**DENVER LAWYER IS HELD A PRISONER**  
By Associated Press.  
Denver, July 11.—The police this evening received information that A. B. Sullivan, an attorney residing at No. 1633 Ogden street, was being held a prisoner and threatened with death if a rescue was attempted, by Alvin O'Keefe, a locomotive fireman, at the latter's room on the second floor of 101 North street. Chief Armstrong with a number of patrolmen in his hand and went at once to the place and found that O'Keefe had been holding Sullivan a prisoner since 1:30 in the afternoon and declared that he would keep him there until he received \$17,000 which he hoped to effect a release through the efforts of his attorney. At midnight the lawyer was still a prisoner. The police believe O'Keefe is demented.

**BODY IDENTIFIED**  
AS CAPTAIN WARD  
Denver, July 12.—C. D. Ward, a brother of Captain Ward of the ill-fated steamer Rio de Janeiro, received word today that the body which was found upon the beach in California yesterday was that of his brother. It was identified by a number on the watch which was found in his clothing. The authorities ask what disposition to make of the body. Mr. Ward is in consultation with other relatives in North Carolina and will not decide where the body will be buried until he hears from them. The body had lain in the water since February 22, 1901. It is supposed that the salt water acted as a preservative.

**GOMPERS AND PARTY AT GRAND JUNCTION**  
Special to the Gazette.  
Grand Junction, July 15.—One of the largest labor meetings ever held on the Colorado river took place in this city last night. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor was the speaker of the evening and his favorite subject, "Unionism" was handled with a master hand. In his remarks he reviewed the national and local union standpoint and pointed out the great good accomplished by trade unions. Other speakers of the evening were W. D. Mahon of Detroit, Mich., president of the Amalgamated Association of Sugar Cane Employees of America and Henry Mills of Denver, secretary and treasurer of the Retail Clerks International protective association. An immense crowd greeted the speakers. The party left for Salt Lake City at midnight.

**ST. VINCENT VOLCANO.**  
Kingston, Island of St. Vincent, July 12.—Save an intermittent ejection of steam and mud in the Wallibus and Rabacca rivers, near the Soufriere volcano, no further volcanic demonstrations have occurred here since the night of the 14th.



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Maker of the  
**Famous Pueblo Saddle**  
Handmade Harness a Specialty.  
Prices right. Catalogues FREE.  
Send for Saddle Catalogue No. 1 and for Harness Catalogue No. 2.  
**Pueblo, Colorado.**



# Information About Colorado

## Of Course You Do

Want your watch repaired correctly? My experience of twenty years is at your service. Customers in all parts of Colorado.

**HAYNER, 131 1/2 S. Tejon St.**

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

### CUSTER COUNTY.

**Interest in Custer County.**  
The Guldon has been the recipient of a number of complimentary notices since its first issue and some pleasant things have been printed about Custer county at the same time. Probably as a means of advertising our great mineral resources the Guldon has succeeded in arousing more interest in this camp than has been manifested for years. We have received and replied to a great many letters from mining men who seek accurate information as to the opportunities for prospecting, and the investment in Custer county. That coming fall will see an addition of at least 1000 people to our population we believe to be a fact, and this means the employment of every person in the community desirous of being employed. Owners of property who have been looking on through dull seasons will at a remote period find a demand for their claims if they are well located. We believe that the very best mineral ground in the county lies between Rosita and Querida, and that Custer is the center of it all. Many flattering reports have recently been shown on assay tests made on surface quartz brought to us for examination. Unquestionably there are now being worked at least a dozen claims which will develop into good shippers. Democrat ridge, North mountain and Mount Robinson will each add a shipper of gold ore to the long list of old producers and we urge property owners to develop their ground this summer as extensively as possible if they wish to take advantage of the market for claims this fall. It is significant that great edges of fluorine quartz exists between the Ben Eaton and the Baisick, and they have never been prospected. It is not impossible that the fluorine in Custer county may prove as indicative of big mines as it has at Cripple Creek. There is absolutely no doubt that Custer county is in the eyes of the prospecting population all over the state. People are beginning to realize that Custer county offers the best opportunity for the investment of capital in mining operations that may be found in Colorado, as every condition is favorable for mining to the best advantage on the most economical scale. There are plenty of good producers lying dormant at present, which, we predict, will be eagerly sought for by capital this fall. In the meantime, hold on to your ground and work it if possible.—(Custer Guldon).

### SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Did it ever occur to you that people surrounded by the most magnificent views were the least appreciative? Well, it's a fact. For instance: Near the town of Ophir, in a little wooded basin, surrounded by aspen and mighty pines, is an iron spring which is a natural attraction, excelled by no other point. In making its way upward from an underground stream, the iron water with its native sediment has formulated a circular dam rising in relief several feet above the surrounding ground. The contrast between its iron rusted barrel and its blue water is beautiful, and no one with a grain of poetry or appreciation of nature in his make-up can view it without inspiring a feeling of awe, yet it is scarcely noticed and seldom pointed out to tourists. Then take Bridal Veil falls, Ingram falls, Owl creek, Cornet and Mill creek falls and the cascades

above them, all around Telluride, and they are simply mentioned. That is all. Were these attractions suddenly moved to the Alps, tourists from all over the civilized world would rave of their beauty, of their magnificence, and Colorado people—perhaps Telluride people—would spend thousands of dollars to see them, and after doing so would appreciate them. But here they are within half a day's walk or ride, and as they can't get away nor come to us, we don't see them, nor tell others of their beauties so they can see them. (Telluride Journal).

### ROUTT COUNTY.

**Travelers Nearly Perish From Thirst.**  
A party of travelers consisting of an elderly married couple, an 11-year-old girl and a young married couple nearly perished from thirst on the river week before last. Details of their identity cannot be learned at this time. After leaving Vermillion creek and when about in the center of the desert, the team played out. The party became thirsty and the old gentleman took a jug and started in search of water. He traveled until without a mile and a half of Snake river, where he fainted. During the cool of the evening he came to and started out again, but he had lost his bearings and wandered through the cedars, finally reaching Cedar springs, 12 miles distant, in a semi-dazed condition. There being a party there, who realized the man's condition, allowed him water, little at a time till he was thoroughly revived. Search was then instituted for the balance of the party. The little girl's tracks were discovered in the sand and followed all over the hills. She traveled in circles, occasionally going straight across the circle. She was found under a tree. The poor girl was crazed from thirst and was endeavoring to hide, and upon the approach of the rescuing party she fled in terror, but when shown some water, which the rescuers had along, she ran to it. She was allowed a few drops and then a time and given a few canned tomatoes which she devoured ravenously. The remainder of the party were found on a trail traveled by the mail carrier between Maybell and Ladore and not far from the road. After being resuscitated all were taken to Bassett's ranch. The team was unharnessed and driven to water.—(Craig Courier).

### OTERO COUNTY.

**Pumps For Irrigation.**  
The problem of raising water from wells and beds of streams is hardly less important in the west than the government irrigation enterprise. This is true, especially in the southwest, where no system of flowing water is possible, and in the broad prairie of eastern Colorado and western Kansas. The Agricultural college of New Mexico is now making systematic experiments with pumps of many different kinds and investigating the claims of their manufacturers. For this special purpose, Professor Lester, in answer to inquiries about it, writes that only two of the pumps on his list have been tested thus far, but "the results of this investigation are evidently going to be of much value as it has already been sufficiently shown that there are great possibilities in irrigation from wells by these pumps. We have only one six-inch driven well from which the smaller pumps already

tested will throw a steady and continuous stream of from 300 to 400 gallons a minute."—(La Junta Tribune).

### PROWERS COUNTY.

**A Good Rain.**  
Chief Agriculturist Winterhalter came up from Lamar this morning and reports a good rain in the lower end of the valley yesterday. The late rainfall up in the hills puts all the ditches drawing water freely now. Mr. Winterhalter says the reported shortage of the beet crop is not warranted by the facts. Both the acreage and the stand of beets at this date compares very favorably with the conditions at this date last year, and unless July and August develop some untoward conditions not now foreseen there is every reason to expect at least as good a crop of beets as last year.—(Rocky Ford Enterprise).

### LARIMER COUNTY.

**New Land for Sugar Beets.**  
The North Poudre Irrigation company broke out 500 acres of new land last spring, and will break out 2,000 additional acres next fall, and it is safe to say that a very large percentage of this new land will be planted to sugar beets as soon as it can be properly fitted for that crop. The extensive reservoir system of the company will furnish late water for the beet crop, enabling the grower to count on big yields and profitable returns.—(Fort Collins Courier).

### TELLER COUNTY.

**A "Poor Man's Camp."**  
When a mining district is under discussion the question is always asked, "Is it a poor man's camp?" An affirmative answer to the interrogative is taken as an assurance that the district in question is a good one to tie to good for the business man as well as the laborer.

A "poor man's camp" is one which where the mountains are net-worked with rich veins as in this district, the element of chance, always to be conceded with in the mining industry, is reduced to a minimum. Leasers readily take hold of propositions offered, and rarely fail to profit when work is prosecuted with industry and perseverance. Aside from the leasing opportunities in territories of known mineralization, the field of the prospector is ample and affords that fascination which eternally spurs on the gold-hunter. Somewhere in the country about the Cripple Creek district will be found a continuation of gold-bearing ledges which have made this district rich and famous. Close to the rugged surface of some adjoining mountain the unknown "mother lode" may await the drill of the lucky prospector.

There is better prospecting territory affords good prospecting territory or opportunities for profitable leasing. A mining section where all the mineral-bearing lands are operated by wealthy

### LAKE COUNTY.

**Big Enterprises for Leadville.**  
Yesterday two men left Leadville for the east, after spending several days among the mining men. One of these men represented a proposition floated by Colonel Best in view of connecting Twin Lakes, Evergreen lakes and Leadville by an electric road. Another feature is the erection of a mammoth elec-

tric power plant at Malta for the purpose of selling electric power to the mines of Leadville.

One of these men represented Colonel Best in making contracts with the mines to receive the electric power, and the other came to see that the proposition was as represented. He is representing the financial end of the plan proposed and upon his advice the money will be furnished. These gentlemen spent several days among the mine managers, taking contracts for furnishing the electric power. They corporations, or are held in idleness by speculative dealers is not a poor man's camp. The ambitious and prize-worthy desire upon the part of a miner to rise above the position of a mere day laborer meets with no encouragement in a camp of this description.

For a time the absorption of mineralized territory in this district by corporations and wealthy non-residents gave rise to the fear that the business man, the ambitious workingman and the diligent prospector would find his opportunities flitting away. The fear was of brief duration, however. Within the past few months more territory has been leased than during any similar period in the history of the camp; and with this renewed activity among leasers come the increase of working forces and the swelling of ports and reinvigorated business among local merchants.

About this district than has so far developed in any of the boom camps of other states.—(Victor Times).

agreed to build a plant that will have a capacity for 5,000 horse-power and this they agreed to sell to the mines at \$138 per horse-power per annum. It is now figured that the mines pay \$240 per horse-power per annum for producing their own power, and the proposition of Colonel Best will save them \$112 per horse-power per year. A number of contracts were made with mines here and the company's agent has agreed to have the plant in operation by August 1, 1903.—(Leadville News-Dispatch).

### RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

**Fourteen Mile Ranch Sold.**  
Last Saturday (July 5, 1903) the papers were made out which conveyed the right, title and interest of Joe Wharton to the Fourteen Mile ranch to Messrs. Z. J. Engstrand of Galesburg, Ill., and F. E. Engstrand of Colorado. It is understood the purchase price was \$5,000. The Wharton herd of cattle also went to the Engstrand brothers, at the rate of \$25 per head.

Mr. Wharton purchased the ranch only a year ago and was just getting comfortably settled when this temptation offer induced him to sell and look elsewhere for a home.

F. E. Engstrand has gone out to take charge of the property, while J. I. has returned to Galesburg to look after business interests there. The brothers are young and ambitious and with good health and a limited amount of capital

will make a success of the venture. The brothers are welcomed to their western home.—(White River Review).

### Seven and a Half Pound Trout.

Ed F. Wilber takes the cake—after settling with Mr. Simon. On July 4, 1902, Ed landed a 7 1/2-pound rainbow trout with a little more red, white and blue on him than usual. The fish was separated from the waters of White river. Now Saltmarsh, Ball, Bruner, Wildhack and Martin hike down the bench and make room for Mr. Wilber. And you, Ed, please remember that 20 pounds per day is the limit, and if you hook one that weighs over 20 don't catch him all the first day.—(White River Review).

### Out on Government Work.

W. H. and Frank Clark, surveyors, left this week for Montrose county, where they will do some subdividing for the government. The brothers will have six or seven assistants in their camp, and will be surveying in that locality from four to six months. From appearances, considerable government work will be carried out on the western slope this season.—(White River Review).

### MORGAN COUNTY.

**Prospects at Brush.**  
The county contiguous to Brush is the finest under the sun, and the farmers living thereon are prosperous and intelligent, and they demand a more modern metropolis than Brush presents today. They are right in their demands. Only for their support our town could not exist; therefore, what they demand must be forthcoming. The farmer points with pride to his fine teams, cattle, land and crops and he has as much pride for his town as he has for any of the above when it is in as high a state of improvement, so that he is not ashamed of it. It therefore behooves the people of Brush to wake up and put the old town in as good condition as the country around us warrants.—(Brush Republican).

### WHEN IN DOUBT

As to your condition of health, consult Dr. Francis Phillips of Colorado Springs. It costs you nothing for consultation, either personally or by letter. Dr. Phillips treats as a specialty consumption, asthma, catarrh and chronic diseases of men, women and children, and is in possession of a knowledge of this specialty work that makes his services in demand. His special inhalation treatment for diseases of the lungs, nose and throat cures when all other methods fail. One treatment relieves immediately and a course will permanently cure. People are fast learning the results of his special treatment. What he is doing for others he can do for you. Call and talk over your condition. It costs you nothing to know your condition, as examination is free. Why remain in doubt? Office 24 North Tejon St. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8.

## Are Your Lungs Sound, and Are You Free from Catarrh?

Pure air is good, a generous diet is good, but these will not cure consumption so that a person can live safely in the east.

**THE SHEPARD TREATMENT**  
has cured hundreds of consumptives and thousands of cases of catarrh of head and throat.

I send my TREATMENT TO ALL PARTS of the country and TREAT PATIENTS SUCCESSFULLY by mail.

Call or write for "Some New Thoughts on an Old Subject."

**Dr. W. A. SHEPARD,**  
Rooms 1 and 2 Barnes Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

### PUEBLO COUNTY.

**Another Batch of Houses.**  
Superintendent W. M. Weaver, in charge of the erection of the 200 dwellings to be built in Minnequa Heights for the C. F. & I. company, has eight sets of plans and specifications about ready to turn over to contractors for bids on about 20 more houses and the contracts will be let during the coming week. Forty of the 200 houses are now in course of erection.—(Pueblo Star-Journal).

### GENERAL.

**A Large Crop of Fruit.**  
Secretary Shute of the state board of horticulture has just received reports from the different counties in the state where fruit is produced, says the Denver Republican. With the exception of Larimer and Otero counties very little damage was done by hail storms, and in one or two places apples have been slightly injured by blight. On the western slope the outlook for fruit is very good, and the crop will be more than up to the average. In the Arkansas valley there has been a general shortage of water. Mrs. Shute said that taking everything into consideration that there would be a larger crop of fruits over the state than in any previous year.

**At No Time is Man Secure From attacks of such disorders of the stomach as cholera morbus, cramps and diarrhoea; but these complaints are common during the heated term, when it is dangerous to neglect them. Pain-killers is a remedy that has never failed and the severest attacks have been cured by it. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.**

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**—Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following: William D. Tudor of this city and Clara B. Finch of Roswell; Harry D. Allen of Cripple Creek and Emma M. Johnson of Chicago; Neil Christopher and Olga Ynde, both of Colorado Springs, and Frank McKeown and Violet A. Ulom, both of this city.

### RESIGNATION OF LORD SALISBURY

By Associated Press.  
London, July 12.—The Marquis of Salisbury has resigned the premiership of Great Britain and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, has been appointed to succeed him.

The Marquis of Salisbury tendered his resignation at an audience which he had with King Edward last Friday.

Yesterday Mr. Balfour visited the king and accepted the premiership.

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212 North Tejon Street,  
COLORADO SPRINGS.  
Samples furnished and MAIL orders receive prompt and careful attention.

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Men to learn the Barber Trade. Eight weeks complete. Positions guaranteed. Write for particulars. **MOLER BARBER COLLEGE.** Denver, Colo., or Dallas, Tex.

## HARTSEL HOT SPRINGS

ONLY 70 MILES from Colorado Springs on Midland Railway. GOOD HOTEL, MODERATE prices. NEW TUBS in bath house. SPRINGS UNEQUALLED for the CURE of RHEUMATISM and all BLOOD and SKIN diseases. Best place in the state for your vacation. FINE FISHING.  
Address **MRS. S. F. HUNT,** Hartsel, Colo.

# FREE EDUCATION

## FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



VERY boy or girl in the state of Colorado has an opportunity to make good use of time during school vacation. You may have finished in the High school and want to go to college. WE WILL SEND YOU. Perhaps you prefer a business education? If so, we will send you to one of the best business colleges in the state.

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But Effort

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE of Colorado Springs, the best, cleanest and most reliable Weekly Newspaper published west of the Mississippi River, is desirous of increasing the number of its readers, and to this end offers its agents the most valuable premiums ever given by a western newspaper.

The premiums are as follows:

- 1st—A Scholarship in THE COLORADO COLLEGE, of Colorado Springs, covering a full course of four years, CASH VALUE .....\$150.00
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If you desire to enter this contest send us your name and address and we will send you sample copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For any further information, write to

**THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs.**



# PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams



**K**ING HASSAN, well beloved, was  
to go to the moon.  
When he went, he went, or any  
labor failed.  
"Tomorrow, friends, will be another day!"  
And in that faith he slept, and so pre-  
valled.

"Long live this proverb! While the world  
is still, let it be so."  
Tomorrow's fresh shall rise from out the  
night.  
And new-baptize the indomitable soul.  
With courage for its never-ending  
fight.

No one, I say, is conquered till he yields;  
And what he need not, will, like mist  
from glass, be gone.  
God wipes the stain of life's old battle-  
fields.  
From every morning that he brings to  
pass.

New day, new hope, new courage! Let  
this be  
O soul, thy cheerful creed! What's yester-  
day,  
With all its shards and wrack and grief,  
to thee?  
Forget it, then—here lies the victor's  
way.  
—James Buchanan in Christian Endeavor  
World.

**T**HIS Women's club movement  
is really nothing new,  
for since time began women have  
flocked together and talked.  
It might have been just the primitive  
"gossiping" or "village" "gossiping"  
society, a tea-party or any other sort  
of a social function—any place where  
women met just for the sake of free-  
ing their minds of what is on them.

So it has come about that quietly,  
steadily, work for and by women has  
progressed which has resulted in  
favorable changes and many complete  
reforms.

This is a healthy sign. According to  
a writer in Truth, the first results of  
woman's individual freedom were in-  
evitably strenuous. She wanted to do  
something, to be president and bang  
a gavel, to be a delegate and speak at  
conventions. All these honors were  
accessible, and women wore them and  
still wear them, even their severest  
critics agree, in the main, efficiently  
and charmingly. But in time these  
honors began, also, to seem laborious  
and not so greatly to be desired for  
their own sake, until it has become  
difficult in many quarters to secure  
willing candidates for office.

Now women really care more for  
one another than for the clubs, and  
women's clubs are crystallizing into the  
ideal organization, having a very defi-  
nite place in civic, social and artistic  
matters.

With women's approval or disap-  
proval indelibly stamped upon the  
leading issues of the day, even men  
who take pride in giving prominence  
to their views against equal suffrage,  
dread nothing more than having the  
women of a community "down upon them."

After all the satires indulged in by  
masculine and feminine scoffers, it is  
a bit interesting to review the figures  
presented at the last biennial of  
women's clubs. A total membership  
of 217,763 was announced. The federa-  
tion now aggregates 763 individual  
clubs with a membership of 12,500.  
Four district federations of 4,000 mem-  
bers, 28 state federations of 4,000 mem-  
bers, and one national federation of 4,000  
members. The federation has steadily  
grown within the past two years, de-  
spite the fact that many clubs have  
withdrawn, mainly on account of the  
per capita tax. The gains are 225 clubs  
admitted, three state federations and  
three district federations. To the total  
membership of 217,763 must be added  
the members of the latest or-  
ganized Catholic Women's clubs  
which were admitted at Los Angeles.  
This organization includes 33 clubs in  
seven states.

Hulver says: "A woman is the  
genius of epistolary communication.  
Even men write better to a woman  
than to one of their own sex. No doubt  
they confide in her, while writing, the  
loving, listening face, the tender sym-  
phony of the ready ear, the ready sym-  
pathy, and passionate confidence of  
heart and brain flow rapidly from the  
pen."

Yet, what is to be the history of our  
letter writing? Our ancestors wrote  
much longer and better letters than we  
do. While mothers and lovers are still  
apt to write lengthy letters, most of  
the present generation is spoiled as to  
correspondence accomplishments by  
the telegraph, the telephone, cheap  
postage and postals. Letter writing as  
at present is an art among the by-  
gones. Still, as a recent writer says,  
"We are rich in the letters of the past,  
even if our own are far from those  
models. From the time of Cicero on-  
ward to Lord Chesterfield, Madame de  
Sevigne and a splendid past of bril-  
liant letter writers, we may all share  
the charm. Cooper, Bryant, Shelley,  
Gail and Pope, Charles Lamb and  
Horace Walpole, Swift, Steele, Macau-  
lay and Fitzgerald, Sir William Rowan  
Hamilton, Audrey de Vere, and Sir  
John Herschel all wrote noteworthy let-  
ters, which deserve epistolary immor-  
tality."

One of the brightest papers among  
the host of good things presented at  
the Los Angeles biennial was that of  
Mrs. Mabel Thomas Todd of Amherst,  
Mass. Her subject was "The Decline  
of Letter Writing as an Art." She  
said that "elderly people are apt to  
regard the melancholy side of the sub-  
ject and bemoan present-day degener-  
acy. Literary people save their mate-  
rial as too precious to waste on one  
friend when it might make an article  
unusable to the rest of the world. In  
modern times, the letter is no longer  
a thing of beauty and a joy to be  
read. It is a thing of utility and a  
thing of haste. It is a thing of the  
past, and it is a thing of the future."

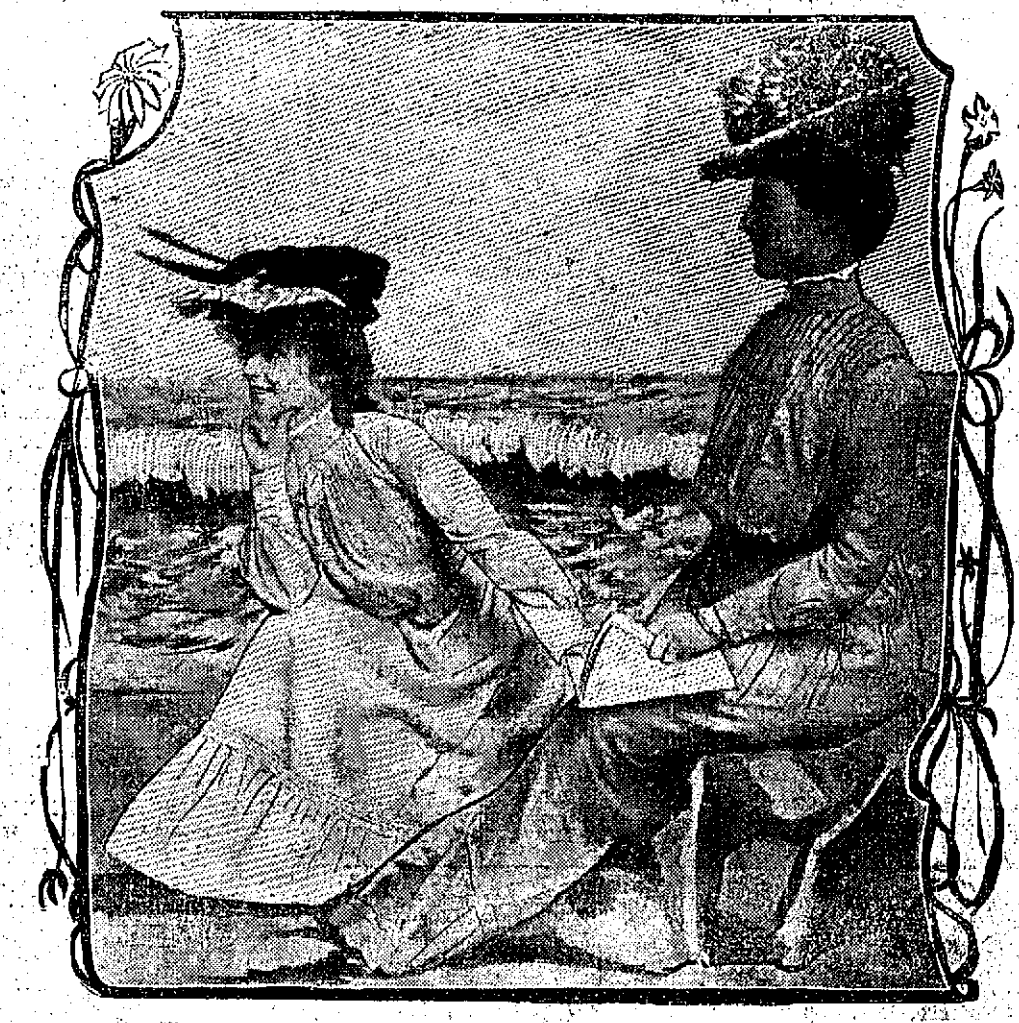
of her own letters to a schoolmate,  
full of descriptions of books and  
scenery, she said that the character-  
istic, brief, modern reply forever pre-  
vented her from using the older style  
of letter writing. Her friend's letter  
concluded thus: "Write soon, but  
please do not write any more about  
scenery and books, but tell me how  
are overskirts looked in Cambridge,  
and do you know any college boys."

Mrs. Todd's samples of all sorts of  
letters were exceedingly funny and  
kept her listeners in constant laughter.  
She spoke of this as "an age of stub-  
pens and typewriters." The old bache-  
lor used to start with "I take my pen  
in hand," now he begins with "I take  
my typewriter on my knee." "Of  
course," added Mrs. Todd "he meant  
the machine."

A sample of schoolgirl effusions of  
modern date were for their respective  
parents. One congratulated her  
father thus: "It is with exceeding  
gratitude and surpassing pleasure that  
I learned of your victory at the polls,  
whereby you were elected to an office

and out if either one of the parties  
knows too much. Previous to obtain-  
ing a marriage license, it will, of  
course, be necessary for the applicant  
to produce a certificate of ignorance,  
the amount of ignorance being care-  
fully and most accurately graded.  
While, in the opinion of Judge Baldwin,  
win, women as a sex know too much,  
he does not appear to consider absolute  
ignorance necessary, but only propor-  
tionately to that of the male member  
of the proposed partnership. This re-  
duces the matter to one of compari-  
sons, and would necessitate both the  
prospective bride and groom to under-  
go a competitive examination in ig-  
norance. If the examining board should  
be satisfied that the woman did not  
know more than he, a very neat cer-  
tificate to that effect, suitable for  
framing and hanging up in the parlor,  
should be issued. Such family heir-  
looms would in time become invaluable  
in solving many disputed questions  
which might arise to darken the con-  
jugal atmosphere. The board of  
examiners would, of course, have no

two smart tub suits.  
The one on the left is of green mercerized Madras, with clusters of pin tucks.  
The figure at the right is of blue canvas, with Lawson blouse. Bands of same ma-  
terial form the trimming.



# CONCERNING FASHIONS

**W**HITE is the prevailing color  
for the summer season, and  
with the double indorse-  
ment of fashion and com-  
fort, great popularity is promised the  
white gown.

For morning or afternoon or even-  
ing, for any time of day, the white  
gown will be absolutely in the best of  
taste. And while this kind of gown is  
without exception the amateur of  
warm weather attire, it is also true  
that it is not beyond the pocketbook  
of the woman of average means.

If you can afford it you may adorn  
your white dress with appliques of Irish  
or Hungarian or real torchon lace. Or  
it will be equally stylish if it is  
trimmed with machine stitching in  
white and white pearl buttons.

The skirt is made usually with a  
habit back. It is the sleeves on which  
the most trimming is expended, and  
the sleeves always make or mar the  
costume. All of the gowns have high  
girdles, which hold the blouse up and  
away from the waist line, over which  
it has been pouched for the past year  
and more. Green and black are dis-

coats clean and whole. The trifles  
that one imagines are unnoticed or  
overshadowed by the attractive and be-  
coming gown are really the most promi-  
nent parts of the apparel.

Selecting the silks for gowns neces-  
sary for the summer wardrobe is a  
task, and an artistic pleasure, when  
textiles, qualities and designs make the  
unmade fabric a thing of beauty. There  
is the new showy and wonderful choice of  
tulle, tulle, tulle, crepes, de chine,  
plain and fancy tulle, peau de soie,  
Loulaine satin and satin foulard. All  
these are seen in every color of the rain-  
bow, and a great many more colors than  
were ever in any rainbow, while even  
in black and white melanges alone are  
exhibited novelties and effects innum-  
erable.

Black velvet ribbon is to be much  
used in trimming the gowns as well  
as the hats. A dignity that is covered  
with pale blue forget-me-nots has the  
skirt trimmed with four bands of black  
velvet ribbon. For the waist there is a  
tucked robe crossed with bands of lace  
applique, and the lace cape, which edges  
it is threaded with black velvet ribbon  
caught at the front with buckles or  
blue enamel. More of the black velvet



EXQUISITE SUMMER GOWN.  
This entirely original creation is in French mill, with black silk embroidered  
dots. The bodice, sleeves and circular flounce are trimmed with black tulle, ap-  
pliqued. The collar, vest and puffs on sleeve are of chiffon lace.

# CHILDREN'S CORNER

**L**IVE in the sunshine, don't live in the  
gloom.  
Carry home gladness the world to  
illumine.

Live in the brightness, and take this to  
heart.  
The world will be gay if you'll do your  
part.

Live on the housetop, not down in the cell;  
Open-air Christians live nobly and well.

Live where the joys are, and, scorning  
defeat,  
Have a good morrow for all whom you  
meet.

Live as the victor, and triumphing go  
Through this queer world, beating down  
every foe.

Live in the sunshine, God meant it for  
you!  
Live as the robins, and sing the day  
through.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Everywhere.



**The Clever Kittens.**  
"Mamma," said Jeanne,  
"As plainly as can be,  
Says 'I will be a kitten' (that's if you please)  
I know, because I understand  
Each word she says to me."

"And mine speaks German," with a nod  
Said Lisa from the Rhine.  
"Says 'kitten' when she wants a drink,  
And 'ja,' of course, and 'nein';  
I won't have a cat that spoke  
A different tongue from mine!"

"That's true for you!" sweet Nora said,  
"With me it's 'kitten' and 'meow'."  
"Me own shapkin' kitten!" Whin I set  
A saucer on the floor.  
"An' ask her would she like some milk,  
The darlin' tells me 'Shure!'"

I met those kittens afterward,  
No matter where nor how;  
I listened well to what they said—  
"Would you believe it now,  
They spoke in English, too!"  
And all they said was "Meow!"  
—Margaret Johnson.

**A Manly Boy.**  
It was a crowded railway station, and  
a raw December day. Every few min-  
utes the street cars emptied their loads  
as they came in, and gusts of cold wind  
came in with the crowd. All hurried  
as they entered. All were laden with  
bags, baskets, boxes or bundles. Shivering  
groups stood about the great round  
stove in the center of the room. A  
small boy called "Tillygram" and brok-  
en "deedle," "deedle," "deedle," "deedle,"  
"Brooklyn Eagle." Another boy shouted,  
"Cough candy and lozengers, five cents  
a paper."

Every five minutes a stream of peo-  
ple flowed out through the door, and  
which a young man stood and yelled,  
"Rapid transit for East New York!"  
The gate was kept half open, but a  
moment, and closed again when enough  
persons had passed through to fill the  
two cars upon each train. Those so un-  
fortunate as to be farthest from the  
door must wait until the next time.  
Among these unfortunate ones was an  
old Swedish woman, in the heavy coat  
and short frock of her native Northland.  
She had heavy bundles, and, though she  
had a place to lean the door that many  
pushed against her, could not seem  
to get out. Her burden was too heavy  
for her to hold as she stood, and when  
the rush came and she seized one pack-  
age from the floor by her side, she  
dropped the other, and, in trying to  
set it, some one crowded and pushed  
her aside. The bundle was in the way,  
an impatient foot kicked it beyond her  
reach, and before she could recover it  
again, the door was shut. The kind old  
face looked pitifully troubled.

Suddenly, as she bowed her old grey  
head to lift the abused bundle from the  
floor, a bright boyish face came between  
her and her treasure, and a pair of  
strong young hands lifted it to her  
arms. Surprise and delight struggled  
in the old woman's countenance, and  
a loud laugh came from two boys whose  
faces were pressed against the window  
outside the gate.

"See there, Harry! see Fred, that's  
what he dashed back for!"  
"No, you don't say so? I thought he  
went for the candy!"  
"No, not for peanuts or popcorn, but  
to pick up an old woman's bundle. Isn't  
he a goosie?"

"Yes, what business has she to be  
right in the middle of the street? I  
saw her go in with her bundle."  
"Here comes the train. Shall we wait  
for him, Harry?" And they pounded  
the window, and motioned for Fred to  
come out.

But he shook his head, and nodded  
towards the little old woman at the  
door. "He had her bundles, and her face  
had lost its anxious look, and was as  
placid as the round face of a holiday  
Dutch doll."

Come along, Fred. Come along!  
You'll get left out!"  
"Never mind, boys; off with you; I'm  
going to see her through."

And they went. And Harry repeated  
to Dick, as they seated themselves in  
the train, "Isn't she a goosie?"  
"No," was the indignant answer.  
"He had her bundles, and her face  
had lost its anxious look, and was as  
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ERECTION OF AUDITORIUM WILL BEGIN IMMEDIATELY

# THE GARDEN OF THE GODS CHAUTAUQUA

PROMISES TO BECOME ONE OF THE GREAT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE WEST

FAMILIARITY with the marvelous beauties of this region have led to a failure on the part of the great majority of the citizens of Colorado Springs and other cities to look for new beauties or to appreciate many of the advantages that to one less familiar with the region are easily apparent from the first glance.

This is probably the great reason why there are few who realize that one of the most beautiful and perfect scenic spots in this entire vicinity lies midway between Manitou and Colorado City to the south of the Garden of the Gods and within a few hundred feet of the main thoroughfare, Manitou Avenue.

Chautauqua is a notable one and one calculated to give the Garden of the Gods Chautauqua a national name, but for some reason there has been a lack of understanding on the part of the general public and business men as to the value of such an assembly established here.

One result is that the sale of lots, which at first promised to be enormous, fell for some reason far below the expectations of the association promoters, delaying many of the improvements that were to have been made upon the grounds and resulting also in the handsome auditorium planned for immediate erection, being delayed until next year.

Perhaps this delay has been bene-

the extensive plans for making the Chautauqua grounds one of the most interesting parks in this part of the state.

A wide boulevard leading up from Manitou Avenue a few hundred feet west of Barr's Garden of the Gods station, takes the visitor directly into the grounds, where, even though within a few hundred feet of modern cottages, the fantastic work of nature has remained as undisturbed as if the foot of man had never trod on the soil.

And there, within one minute's walk of the street below, lies a building site that has up to this time escaped observation and from where is to be had the most beautiful and comprehensive-

turally formed avenues lead up the slope from the rolling portion of the grounds into the very midst of the fantastic rocks of the Garden, and these avenues can, with very little labor be made into excellent highways.

Near the top of Point Lookout stands Chautauqua rock, a monster red formation that rises sheer two feet from the hillside and extends to the top of the hill fully 1,000 feet to the northward, and forming with a butte, a few hundred feet to the eastward, a sort of valley with a plateau beyond. It is upon this plateau that the permanent auditorium is to be erected next year.

The great red Chautauqua rock, al-

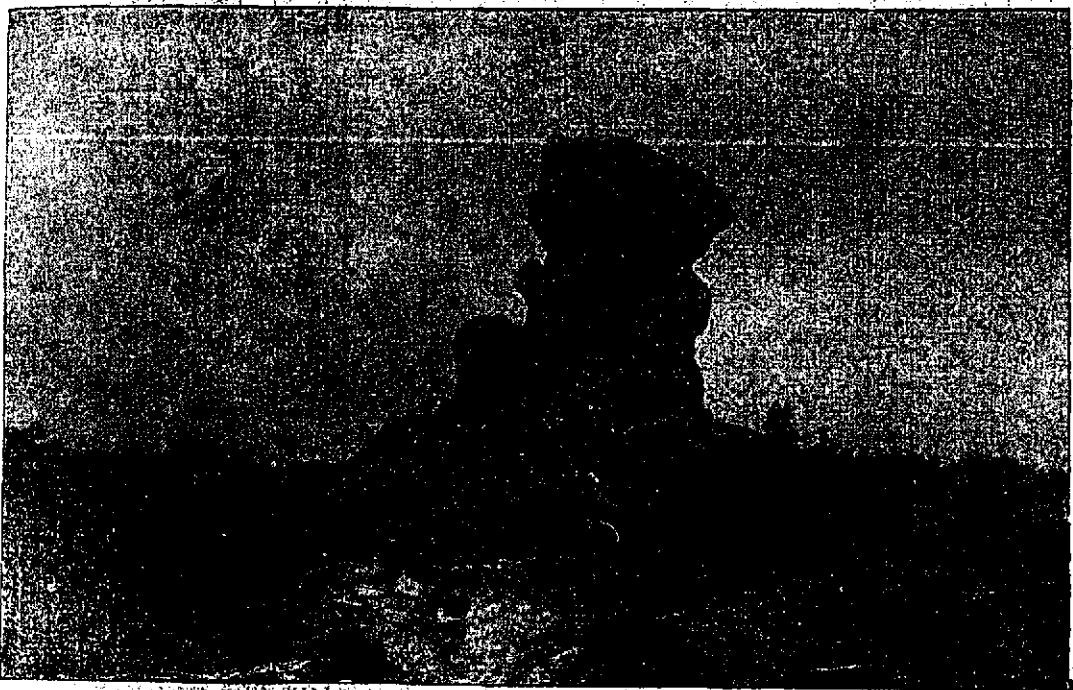
to satisfy the demands for modernized comfort and convenience.

Surely, if the National Chautauqua Association of Colorado possessed no other element of success, the site chosen, is one that will attract the attention of every visitor and commend the assembly grounds as an ideal spot upon which to locate a summer, if not a permanent home and there is every reason to believe that the Chautauqua movement will result in the upbuilding of a sub-division that will soon take on the importance of a municipality.

As to the financial conditions to be met by the active members of the Chautauqua association this year, there is a matter of \$6,000 in expenses

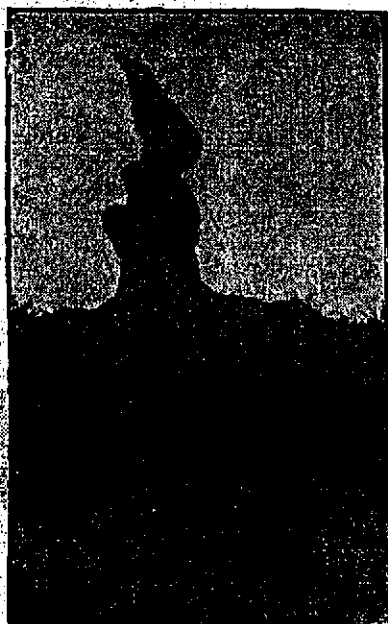
the advance sale of tickets and make definite promise of the intention of the people and ability of the three cities to take the lead in this great self-educational movement and to hold it against all competitors unless it be the Chautauqua Lake association, the parent from which sprang the greatest educational movement ever established for the people.

In answer to 50,000 advertising circulars, catalogues and magazines that have been sent out into every state in the union have come hundreds of inquiries regarding both the summer school and the assembly and already the enrollment for the school is surprisingly large for a newly established institution. There are teachers



Manitou Avenue From Entrance to Chautauqua Grounds.

Nestled at the very foot of this great mountain is a pastoral scene, the city of Manitou looking like a quaint bit of Alpine scenery painted upon a canvas. To the northward, more mountains, the passes into the hills, made historic by the redskins—and beyond this still the tops of the receding hills. Below Point Lookout, stretches a marvelous picture. From the top of what has been termed the "Sea Wall," there appears a billowy formation of red rock bearing plainly the ravages of the glacial period, the great red



A Fantasy.

sandstone hill having been cut up until, looking down into the valley, one can imagine that he is in the midst of the breakers upon the shore of a blood red ocean that is tumbling about him. It is a remarkable optical effect and one not to be found anywhere but here. Looking toward Manitou one sees far below, a rolling hillside, carpeted at this time with green, where the engineers have laid out a little city of the future, and where the surface conditions are unusually good for building purposes.

Then one's eye wanders off toward the Garden of the Gods, where the odd rocks cut the sky line as far as one can see; the picture extends down to the very feet of the onlooker. No-

though not showing a foothold upon the eastern face is split into sections on the west and by careful climbing it is possible to reach a point within a few feet of the top and obtain a picturesque view of the Garden of the Gods, through a crevasse in the rocks. This climb has been called "the Ravine," and is interesting and just dangerous enough to tempt the venturesome. The temporary auditorium this year will rest upon a natural amphitheater with a sharp slope down to the platform making hearing and seeing easy. To make it more interesting to visitors the site is surrounded with all kinds of quaint formations in red sandstone. Nearby is Baby Grundy, a monument fully 40 feet high, while all about are odd formations including the pulpit, breakers, sea wall, etc.

No wonder a recent visitor exclaimed: "God made this spot and preserved it from invasion, to be given over to a Chautauqua, where thousands will find rest, study and recreation amid his marvels."

The close proximity to the street car line makes it easily accessible to a country home; it is protected from winds except from the south; it commands a view that is unsurpassed in this region; it is surrounded with material for nature study and sufficiently close to the neighboring cities

before them and which the people of the three cities are asked to guarantee. To establish a Chautauqua which will assume an important place among the educational movements of the United States, means plenty of hard work, the risking of a little capital and the constant energy of many men. Colorado Springs and her neighbors have not had the reputation of doing things in an unfinished manner, and the promoters of the Garden of the Gods Chautauqua assembly and summer school should have no reason to believe that in this matter there will be any difference in the conditions.

The munificence of General Palmer in making possible this great movement should not be allowed to stand alone and although through a failure to understand the value of the movement at the start—there was some delay, there should be no further question of the future, and every loyal citizen can find opportunity to do his mite toward carrying out the work.

Last week a corps of representatives was placed in the field to canvass the cities for advance subscriptions for season tickets. That canvass has thus far borne but fair results but it has aroused many hundreds to a knowledge of the work in hand, and a second canvass is to be started in a few days which should result in a guarantee fund for the association through

from states as far east as Ohio already enrolled, and every state west from the Mississippi river is represented by from one to 20 students. Many of these have requested the erection of tents upon the Chautauqua grounds and will spend their time there during the month of the school. Many who are coming to attend the assembly have also requested tents and it is probable that there will rise up quite a city of cloth where now there are only fantastic rocks and gorgeous scenery.

Silk Culture in the South. The division of entomology of the department of agriculture will make extensive researches this summer in the realm of silk culture, and for this purpose has lately imported a large number of silk worms from the great silk-producing district of southern France. These eggs are of the size of ordinary bird shot and of a pale olive-green color. They reach the office of the division in little gauze bags and are immediately placed in a warm, sunlit place, protected from the cold, where in the course of a week or so they hatch. Congress will shortly appropriate \$10,000 for the investigation and promotion of silk culture in the south, and Dr. Howard will leave in about a month for France and Italy to purchase a large number of eggs for distribution among farmers throughout the south. (New Orleans Picayune.)

## BABY GRUNDY NEAR THE AUDITORIUM

It is the spot selected by General William J. Palmer as a gift to the people of his home city as a site for a Chautauqua assembly which he hopes some day will become as important a feature of Colorado life and progress as any similar movement in any part of the United States. The gift was to the National Chautauqua association of Colorado, an association composed of a few business and professional men of this city, and which has started out to give to this region a reputation as an educational center which will use the expression of Ray, Mr. Francis of Illinois a few days ago, "a rival reputation gained by the Chautauqua of Chautauqua Lake, New York."

The Chautauqua association is to possess a private enterprise, as has been supposed by the uninformed. Several months ago the association began to lay its plans for the movement and engineers were placed on the site purchased by General Palmer, to divide the tract into residence lots with streets, parks, etc., ready for the expected occupants—cottages, and the buildings of the association. Plans were secured for a costly auditorium to be erected at once and the making of the program for the assembly and the organization of a faculty for the summer school were begun.

President Robinson of the association has been untiring in his efforts to have the initial year of the Chautauqua

official in one way and will result in more extensive improvements and better interest in the future. The recently adopted plans of the association contemplate much more extensive parking, broadened boulevards, landscape gardening, larger allowance for lots and many features which as the grounds fill up with cottages and buildings will be of marked value to the establishment of a permanent resort.

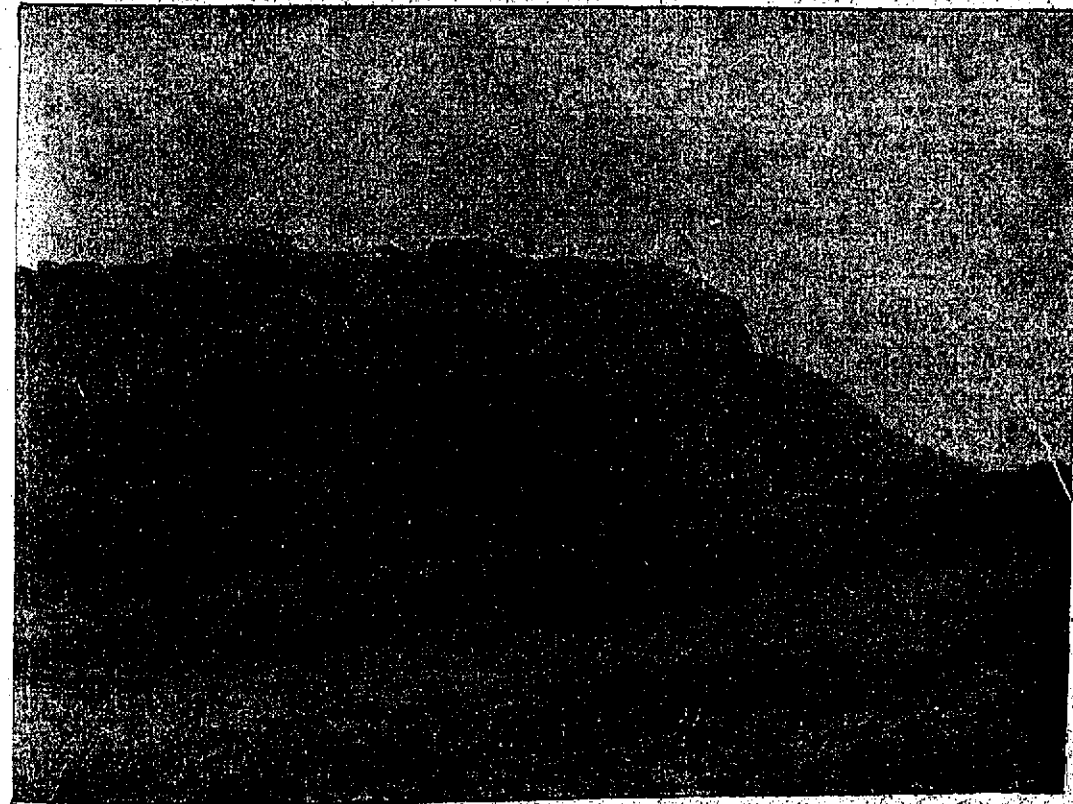
As yet, little has been accomplished at the grounds except in the way of engineering, but from the natural formation of the surface, little need be done except to prepare for the auditorium, executive buildings and the tents that will occupy the park this summer.

Already the site for the auditorium has been graded for the carpenters, and within a few days the framework of the building will be seen at the top of Point Lookout, within 1,000 feet of the main thoroughfare and upon one of the grandest sites in Colorado. The necessary grading and street work with laying of water pipes and arrangements for lighting, will have been accomplished long before the assembly opens in August.

The sale of lots which has been begun upon the new plat is to be pushed from this time, the citizens being asked to assist the association in the work and the money received being placed in the improvement fund to carry out

panoramic view of Colorado Springs, Manitou, Colorado City and the valley of the Fontaine Qui Bouille, to be found anywhere unless it might be from the mountains across the valley.

The entire 130 acres which is now the property of the Chautauqua association is a most picturesque place. From the site of the temporary auditorium the hill gently slopes to the eastward, with a drop of 300 feet, allowing a gradually widening view of the busy city of Colorado City in the valley, the fantastic rock formations that intrude even into the line of houses further on, the valley of the little creek stretching away into the southeast. Across the valley lies the interesting Red Rock canon and further up, the peculiar rocks of the "Hog Back" bristling along the valley toward the foot of the mountains like a great serpent; still further, beautiful Cheyenne mountain, blue and majestic, rises sharply from the plains, disappearing in the line of the range lying westward and becoming a part of a most interesting picture. Tier upon tier the range slopes into mid-air, the greens and blues and reds of the landscape extending westward to the great mass of rocks—old Pike's Peak—which from this view point is seen to be the best possible advantage and without interference from the foothills.



THE CHAUTAUQUA ROCK.



The Crevasse of Chautauqua Rock.



THE BREAKERS—LOOKING FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

## PASSING PARLANCE

One of the bachelor dinners held the other night at a restaurant on Fifth Avenue in New York City was entirely new in its features, that it was a part of these gatherings, however elaborate they may be, in addition to the flowers in the center of the large table that was surrounded by the guests, were 20 baskets of flowers somewhat smaller than the principal decoration of the table.

After the dinner had progressed for a certain point in the evening of music, the boys wearing bright new uniforms entered the room. As they marched around the table, each carrying a basket of flowers, the guests were asked to select a flower to which they wished to address a line of verse.

Some ladies who wear the new style of ball gown with the off-the-shoulder bodice and a sleeve that resembles an Egyptian girl's bracelet, compromise with Mr. Comstock by crossing the chest with a gold diamond-studded chain. The chain starts somewhere under the right shoulder blade, and comes slithering down to the left, where it disappears in the direction of the cardcase. There is great comfort in seeing this chain. It is a sort of "hold up" that lends a moral support to the wearer as well.

It is a peculiar fact that Signora Duse has never allowed her daughter to enter a theater or to see a play. It is another evidence of how vastly Duse differs from all other women of the stage. The lovely actress, who has been called the "queen of the drama," has never allowed her daughter to see a play. It is another evidence of how vastly Duse differs from all other women of the stage.

where the women are and thrill, but the singer is hidden behind the veiled grating of the choir. No one knows what manner of woman it is that this music comes from. Apparently she has no confidante, friends, there is no man whom she loves, no woman whom she trusts. She is utterly alone upon the heights where other beings cannot live. She is an actress, yet not of the profession. It is a calling that is the least austere she leads the life of a nun. One wonders what great sorrow or what hidden joy it is that Signora Duse guards so closely.

She is the only actress for whom the public never has a word of contempt or a sneering jest. She has kept her own life so completely secluded that even the newspapers feel an awe of her. She is a woman, and goes, "one fall from a balcony." One night she is an actress, the next a French comedy, another night she is sublime as the sublime tragedienne. Beyond this we know nothing, except that

this woman is great and ill and unhappy, and wants neither the world's ridicule nor its sympathy.

The way that Hamlin Garland registered at the Westminster hotel in New York soon after his marriage was nothing if not gallant. He wrote "Hamlin Garland" and "Zulime Taft Garland" on two lines of the book.

To a compliment on that originality he replied: "I have not the right to hide her individuality. She is a sculptor of merit. MacMonnies was her teacher. She has learned from him that she is also a painter."

"She is a mighty fine girl," he exclaimed, "without regard for the classical in prose. She is the daughter of Dr. Don Carlos Taft, a professor of geology in the University of Illinois, and the sister of Lorado Taft, the greatest factor in the art of the West. He has delivered 1,200 lectures."

"She is splendidly intelligent. We were at the Congressional Library in Washington, where Carl Melcher's work has excellent technique wasted on a theme that is symbolical, but deplorably not expressive of our nationality. Why did he not paint the pioneer, the scout, the frontiersman and the Indian? I have a similar objection to the arch. 'It disseminates culture, it does not express America. It is splendid, but it is not national. It is Gredan. Well, Greek art was great because it was Greek. The Hudson River school of painting painted badly, but expressed American themes. The modern painters are excellent in technique, but they paint nothing. The sculptors are like them. The arch is not American.'"

Mrs. Garland has beauty, wit, grace and the captivating charm of the sincerity that her husband lauds so well.

Sympathy.

"He says he's in love with art."

"Yes. What a pity they should be strangers to each other."



**D**R. HELEN DENSMORE of New York, who has been actively interested for many years in obtaining freedom for Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who is serving a life sentence in an English prison charged with poisoning her husband, Mr. James Maybrick of Liverpool, has just received a letter from the Baroness de Roques, Mrs. Maybrick's mother. The Baroness writes from Rouen, France:

"You will be interested to know that the English press is agitating the matter of the one-tenth remission of all good conduct prisoners. Sir Algernon West has made a public press appeal for this. He was a prison visitor for years, and on his authority it is stated that Mrs. Maybrick's conduct has been excellent. Lady Riversdale, with other English women of rank, is agitating that the prisoners be not forgotten at the coronation. From what I hear there is a strong probability that Florence will be free in August, as the ten per cent. rule would make her time limit only two more years, and if they should make the proposed remission to prisoners of one-tenth, her release would be due in August. . . . You can quite understand my state of anxiety. I am going over to see her in July instead of this month, the regular date, hoping to avoid the crowd and hoping that we may know more then. She is so frail that I almost fear the result of freedom. One of the officials told me lately they were seriously anxious about her. There was a rumor that she would be required at once to go to the United States, but this she could not endure, nor could I. Moreover, I have no funds for the expensive trip."

Dr. Helen Douglass, apropos of this case, remarked: "The press has been extensively circulating rumors of a pardon to be granted on the coronation of King Edward. Whether there is any foundation to these rumors is very uncertain. The friends of Mrs. Maybrick have had their hopes blasted so many times during her thirteen years' incarceration that they are not easily buoyed up by stories of this kind. This case is one of the most unique in modern criminal jurisprudence, and if the facts of the great injustice of the Maybrick trial should ever become known to the English public, the people would be horrified that England, the most civilized, the most Christian nation in the world, could have perpetrated such an outrage.

"Gail Hamilton made the particulars of this case widely known in America. The late Lord Chief Justice Russell has left it on record in the home department that in his opinion Mrs. Maybrick 'was unfairly tried, ought never to have been convicted and ought to be released.' Our ambassadors in London have successfully used their efforts in her behalf, and, in spite of all, the English government has persistently refused either to exercise clemency or to grant a reopening of the case, which her friends believe would demonstrate her innocence. If King Edward shall be moved to pardon this unfortunate, let us hope he will not forget, lest she be summoned to a higher court."

**T**HERE are plenty of old timers in Colorado who will be surprised to learn that the Indian, especially the Sioux, has gone to work, yet that is what has happened by order of the interior department taking effect July 1. Even the aborigine has discovered that this is a work-a-day world and that you can't get what you want without working for it.

A quarter of a century ago the Sioux was ready enough to work mischief on the settler, but that was the only kind of work he turned his hand to. Every other variety of work was done by the squaw; all the drudgery of daily existence, the preparation of food, hauling water, dressing skins, striking camp, etc., all fell on her; the buck hunted and fought and was "heap big Indian"; anything else was derogatory to his dignity. Of course some tribes like the semi-civilized and peaceful Navajos did a moderate amount of work but the fierce and predatory Indians of the plains, like the Sioux, Comanches, Arapahoes and Apaches, were as scornful of work as the modern hobo. The hunting and fighting stage passed away with the settlement of the great west; he was fought to a standstill and put on a reservation where he received his regular allowance of supplies from the government and loafed. Now the loafing period is over and Commissioner Jones has decreed that he must cut his hair and go to work; exchange feathers and dressed deerskin for blue jumper and overalls; stain his face with the sweat of his brow and the dust of mother earth instead of red and yellow ochre; lay aside the rifle and the hunting knife and take up the shovel and the hoe. But the Indian isn't doing this just because he is ordered to but because it pays. Indian agents have been supplied many times with agricultural tools, but the ploughs, spades and rakes have rusted in the storehouses for lack of use. Now he has a motive to work which is the acquisition of the dollar. Among the other vices of civilization which the inferior race acquires when it rubs up against the superior is the love of the almighty dollar, not from a miserly desire of possession but for what it brings of the good things of life. The Indian likes to smoke, he has a thirst and he enjoys "sitting into a little game," with the other bucks; all these things cost money and there is just one way to get it—by working at \$1.25 a day. So White Crow and Red Feather and Big Moon are shovelling dirt and building roads just like Tom, Jack and Jim. He is no longer, "Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees God in the clouds or hears him in the wind," he has been "tutored" up to the point of passing an examination how to remove so many cubic yards of gravel in a day's work and he has gone at it with all the muscular energy he has been saving up for many generations. The picturesque Indian of the past with his feathers, deerskins, beadwork, rifle and scalping knife is gone; hereafter we can only find him in the wild west show. The red man has become a day laborer.

ONE may have very decided opinions on philanthropy and what should constitute it. One may even argue that charity is in itself destructive to the highest good, and that true philanthropy gives in educational directions that people may be enabled to become self-helpful. There has just been founded in New York an institution that commends itself to all.

John M. Burke is a retired merchant, aged about 80 years, and without near relatives. He has placed with a board, of which ex-Mayor Hewitt is chairman, the sum of \$4,000,000, with which they are directed to found, the Winfred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, named after his mother.

It is Mr. Burke's object to benefit convalescents. Worthy persons needing care are to be admitted to the refuge. He makes two provisions. First, that the relief shall be extended to self-respecting persons who have been able to maintain themselves previous to becoming ill; second, that the relief shall be temporary. He does not propose founding an asylum, nor to provide for a body of penitents.

The sum given is the largest ever donated for aiding the poor and unfortunate. This benefaction will undoubtedly do a vast amount of good. Many a man or woman who has valiantly tried to get ahead in the world become ill and has not the money with which to take the needed rest that would restore health. Recovery is often a very slow process, and yet the patient is not ill enough to stay at a hospital, nor is it desirable that they should. It is a benefaction that the physicians will applaud.

THE Republican and Democratic parties present a curious analogy just now in the fact that they both show decided lines, of cleavage within the party structure along factional lines. They both have family quarrels on hand of varying degrees of bitterness due to disagreements among the leaders. This state of affairs is much more marked in the Democratic than in the Republican party, though the latter is by no means free from the danger of discord. A man of the masterful character of President Roosevelt is sure to have more or less friction with the party war-horses; he has very definite ideas on national questions and a very wholesome indifference to what is merely political; he has the courage of his convictions and signs are not wanting that he intends in the near future to take a fall out of the questions of trusts and labor troubles. These are two of the most pressing yet most delicate and difficult questions of the day, and there will be many heartburnings among politicians of both parties before they are settled. There is danger to whatever party grapples with them, yet the party which handles them successfully will gain lasting popularity. The Republican party has always shown great practical wisdom in handling business affairs; it is that party which has stood for the protection of the workman from foreign competition and it has always risen to every emergency which confronted it in the past, so there is every reason for believing that it has the ability and capacity for meeting successfully the questions of the future. The currents of official life in Washington, while congress was in session, didn't flow smoothly, and the old party leaders who for years have had great weight in national and partisan affairs and great influence at the White house found they had a new and independent force to deal with. The Republicans, however, have kept their disagreements strictly within the domestic circle; their family skeleton is locked tightly in the closet and the rattles of this bones are scarcely audible to the outside world. He may crumble to ruin as a politician, and may

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never be heard of again, or he may stalk forth at the next session of congress in the shape of reciprocity, restriction of trusts or rivalry for party leaderships which may gravely endanger party success by internal discord. But at present the party in power can feel reasonably content with the success of its policies at home and abroad. Imperialism, irrigation, the Isthmian canal, the tariff except in its relation to trusts, and the money question are no longer live issues

With the Democratic party the situation is entirely different; it must fling issues on which to appeal to the country, but it must first compose the factional quarrels of its leaders which have broken out afresh lately. They not only wash their dirty linen in public, but hang it out on the line and ask the whole country to see what a poor success they make of the laundry business. The celebrated harmony dinner at the Tilden club, which was an honest effort on the part of the eastern Democrats in that direction, discovered a remarkable lack of harmony. It made evident the fact that for some years past the differences of opinion on public questions and on party policy, and the jealousy and dislike of the leaders for each other have been so great that what is called the Democratic party is really two parties of different political ideals arrayed united only in the hope of defeating the party in power. Should such a divided party as that ever succeed at the polls, it could only fail in Congress. Its legislation would be impotent and unsatisfactory. Mr. Bryan evidently prefers the role of dictator to counsellor. He thinks that if he abates his former sentiments on public questions one jot or one tittle, he will be sacrificing his principles. A man in that state of mind is a difficult subject to deal with and we don't envy his party associates and rivals their task.

THE people of the United States seem to have an unlimited fund upon which to draw for the purpose of entertaining royal princes from Germany or England, but Siam is not on the list of our good friends for whom expense is no object.

Since the information was received that the Prince of Siam intends come to this country in September, some of our diplomats have been estimating the cost of entertainment. The estimate that it will take about \$50,000 a day to meet the princely expectations has tended to discourage hospitality, and even the most enterprising St. Louis World's Fair commission is inclined to dodge the honor of entertaining the guest from Siam.

It looks very much as though this prince would have to be satisfied with a Philadelphia treat, and accept whatever he is able to pay for, the same other travelers, royal or otherwise.

Lord Kitchener is by no means a perfect hero, but the British people seem to have made up their minds that he will do very well in default of a better.

GOOD example of the way cities grow is given by Trinidad.

That city wanted an electric rapid transit line, and instead waiting until it fell down out of the sky, or until someone came along with one that he wanted to get rid of, the merchants of the enterprising community set to work and succeeded in raising the sum \$10,000, a considerable sum for a place of that size.

As a result the city will have its system of electric communication within its own limits and with the neighboring coal camps, while the enterprise displayed is certain evidence that future opportunities will be met in similar fashion.

The Gazette management did a good thing for its readers when it secured the right to publish Conan Doyle's great masterpiece, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," as a daily serial. Everyone will want to read this story, and has not done so, and those who have already read it wish to do so again without missing a single chapter. The publication will begin shortly and will then be continued daily until completed.

It is strange, and most pathetic how much good reading gets printed every year at the expense of Uncle Sam which it may be said that nobody ever reads. An inculturated or attacked officer of the army or navy or a department official prepares, for instance, an exhaustive report on the Chinese situation, and thereafter refers inquirers to "my report." But the general public never sees it. When Uncle Sam has a good "printing" out of the government document office he ought to advertise it, for other publishers are not allowed to labor out the paper. To parody the proverb about the horse and the water, you may send public documents to a constituent, but you cannot make him read what he rashly assumes to be illegible.

The occasion of these remarks is "H. R. 10000," a bill to amend an act. It is a letter from the secretary of the navy transmitting the correspondence between the department and Admiral Kempff in relation to the bombardment of the Taku forts in China. It is, in the most complete account and a complete vindication of the action of the navy toward China and toward our esteemed allies at the outset of the advance on Peking. It was the same course which we pursued afterward, when the army took up its work. But this is an account of the navy's action, and it is made plain in these pages that Secretary Hay, Secretary Root and Secretary Long were all of one mind about that deplorable transaction and all worked in harmony. What Secretary Hay has happened to be out of the country as being a blend of the Golden Rule and the Monroe doctrine was illustrated in that

Platt of Connecticut forced into the bill in the final passage, namely, that laws then in force were re-enacted "not inconsistent with treaty obligations." The point on which the Democratic administration was so confident of their predicted failure of the exclusive law was that some of our treaties with foreign nations provided for the free admission into the country of their subjects and that these provisions would be nullified by the new law on Chinese immigration. If it had been possible to give the phrase such a broad and sweeping interpretation as to make it cover every treaty to which the United States was a party, the barrier erected against the Asiatic laborer would have been destroyed and the country short of the enactment of a new law free from the challenged phrase could have restored it. But nobody possessed of ordinary common sense could have been expected to put such an interpreter between the bill and congress. The writer never intended to give it any other meaning than that which would apply to existing treaties with China. This was the ground taken in the "Chronicle" at the time of the passage of the bill. It would have been the height of absurdity to construe the terms of a treaty made with England, Russia, France or Italy were applicable to legislation affecting only the Chinese race. But the Phelan Chinese commission and its organ heard long and loud and pressed the Chinese race into the impressing the people of this state that a Republican congress had passed a law which abolished Chinese restriction.

operation by every American concerned, and secured us the gratitude of the Chinese and our own national self-respect.

It appears in the correspondence that Admiral Kempff anticipated by his own good sense and good feeling, the conclusions at which the administration at Washington came to, to wit, that his own responsibility and our reasons which he gives with force and clearness declined to co-operate in the bombardment of Chinese ports before any overt act had been committed.

In addition to this showing, the admiral unconsciously vindicates himself as the possessor of some of the most important qualities of the Chinese, to wit, the traditional "sea dog." When the foolish Chinese in the forts frustrated his efforts to save them by committing the error of the admiral observes: "The tort opened fire at 10.30 a. m. of the 17th, without warning to anyone, and apparently did not care

If anyone was influenced by such foolish reasoning, all cause for fear that the fleet is now disposed. The treasury department does not think it will construe the phrase in question "applying only to such treaties as may have with China." That is the one point on which we agree, and bring the operation of the new exclusion strictly within the line of all the decisions of the supreme court of the United States. The latter has sustained over and over again the government ruling which the new exclusion law re-enacted in the light of the Chinese treaties. The expressed intention of the Chinese was to force disappointment to the Democratic administration who expected to make petty politics of their predicted failure of the new statute, but it will reassure the laboring and manufacturing and agricultural friends of American industry, that we are perfectly secure against Mongol invasion.

"The British and our forces have mutual confidence in each other and work cheerfully together. We all get along without any ill will. We also get along without any account of the difference of language the officers and men do not associate so much with each other."

When one comes upon documents in which so much interesting and valuable material is to be found, in the correspondence, he is tempted to wish the government printing office might become a real publishing house, with an efficient advertising department to let the American people effectively know both about anything of special public interest is coming out.

**Chinese Exclusion Perfectly Secure.**  
(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Secretary Shaw and Solicitor O'Connell of the United States Treasury have shown confusion into the camp of those Democrats who are clamoring for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion law.

That the Chinese are "ruined," even though they are "downed," even though their financial straits as J. Pierpont Morgan and "Jim" Keene is a contingency that does not appear at all certain to people who have some familiarity with the history of that organization.

The Western Union is probably the oldest example—in this country at least—of the now fashionable policy of consolidating interests. In the case of the Western Union, the lamb has always lain down inside the wolf's paws with a view to keeping the telegraph business of the country under one management was successfully maintained under Messrs. Mackay and Bennett organized the Postal company. Prior to that time the Western Union had absorbed all its rivals, one by one, and added ally to the financial advantage of the stockholders of the competing company. It used to be a profitable speculation starting opposition for the year.

**Published Every Thursday**  
**ONE DOLLAR A YEAR**

**T**HERE never was a brighter outlook for the success of the Republican state, congressional and legislative tickets than at the coming fall election.

The Democrats have shown themselves incompetent to outline

The Democrats have shown themselves incompetent to outline and execute an intelligent and progressive policy for the government of the state and in all matters of important legislation they have either utterly failed to redeem their pledges to the people or else they have enacted laws in such a bungling manner as to compel the courts to nullify their efforts. Upon state issues alone the Republicans should sweep the state and they will do so if the Republican party is only wise enough and courageous enough to eliminate boss rule entirely from its conventions and campaigns. The federal officeholders are pretty well eliminated now and all except a few of the treasury employes have retired from any attempt at campaign management. But the Denver Republican is authority for the statement that some of the Denver politicians are attempting to get Chairman Fairley and Lowry to assume the role of bosses and to adopt the methods that made the party so odious under the rule of Wolcott, Stevenson et al.

Evidently the Republican feels there is danger that Fairley and Lowry may try to act the part of bosses for it quite strongly warns them that any attempt at bossism will be resented by the party.

This is not a good year for bosses of any kind and the next state convention will undoubtedly make that fact most clear and certain.

Neither is it a good idea for any person in the state to believe that the party will turn down veteran party bosses and old residents for the sole purpose of clothing such new persons in the purple raiment of bossism, however attractive they may attempt to make their proposed reign appear.

The Republican party has determined to redeem Colorado from Democratic misrule and the rank and file well know that result can only be accomplished by an absolutely untrammelled convention and a campaign conducted along broad lines and by persons who are in touch with every interest of the state.

Let us have entire harmony in the party and entire unity of action by all means but neither of these conditions can be brought about so long as any old bosses or any new bosses undertake to rule the party.

**T**HE main reason why a large majority of the people of the United States now support the Republican party is because that party does things, and does them in a sensible and reasonable way.

The Republican party progresses, but it does not try to progress by revolutionary and destructive methods.

... of national policy that has been settled in the past

Every great question of national policy that has been settled in the past fifty years has been settled by the Republicans, and it is to that party alone that we can reasonably look for a satisfactory solution of the political problems that now press upon us.

One of the most important of these problems at the present time is that of the relation of the government to the vast combinations of capital that have grown out of modern business conditions and that seem to be a necessary part of modern business organization.

The general principles that apply to the case are easy to understand and not difficult to state. Modern methods are essential to the proper service of the public, and to the maintenance of our national position in competition with other nations. The policy that would forbid business organization on a large scale and would undertake to drive all the so-called trusts out of business, would, if in any way it could accomplish its purpose, bring about a most disastrous catastrophe, involving the entire business and industrial system of our country.

On the other hand it is well established by human experience that it is not safe to permit the capitalists themselves to determine their relations to the government and to the people. We already know by actual experience that there is something more than a theoretical danger from the vast and powerful aggregations of capital, holding power over the welfare of great sections of country and affecting the destinies of millions of people.

The Republican party is by no means blind to the situation, and there is plenty of evidence that it is dealing with the problem in all sincerity and wisdom. President Roosevelt has taken particular pains to show that he appreciates the great importance of this question and that he intends to use the full measure of his official power and influence towards its solution. In the great speech which he delivered at Pittsburg on July 4th he declared his position unmistakably, as follows:

"And now, my fellow citizens, I spoke of the task which has confronted those in Cuba and the Philippines as being one of the tasks which this generation had to face. It is only one. We have great problems at home to face. I am speaking in one of the great industrial centers, not merely of America, but of the world. (Applause.) A million people stand grouped in a small radius around the spot where we now are. The growth of your cities within this radius has been one of the most striking phenomena of the day, and therefore you are brought face to face with those problems which affected our entire civilization at the opening of this new century. The tremendous rush of our industrial development which has brought in its train so much that is good and also of necessity brought somewhat of evil, the very intensity of the progress that has been made has meant that new and infinitely difficult problems have arisen which we must strive to solve as best we may.

"Under our form of government with its great decentralization of power, some of those problems must be solved through the work of private individuals working by themselves; others by the association into organized bodies of groups of private citizens and others yet through the various governmental agencies of municipal, state and nation. Especially great, especially difficult are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and above all, great corporate fortunes. It is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right then it becomes a serious menace and danger. (Applause.) The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases themselves be new but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods, of those instruments, must, if we are to succeed, be now as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, of justice and of right. We may need and in my belief, will need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and a resolute desire to face facts as they are." (Applause.)

In this determination to check the abuses and to overcome the dangers of great capital combinations, President Roosevelt has the general support of his party. With surprisingly few exceptions the Republican newspapers of the country approve the president's position, and even the active agents and beneficiaries of the trusts do not seem to consider it wise to appear in active opposition to the popular will.

A recent dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Washington declares that early in the next session an anti-trust bill will pass congress by a practically unanimous Republican vote. According to this dispatch it has been the president's desire from the outset to have a law which should effectively check the aggressiveness of trade combinations when they began to interfere with popular rights. The attorney general realized, however, the great difficulty and danger of hasty legislation in restraint of private enterprise, and they both decided to see how far existing law would go before entering upon the preparation of a new law. Hence the prosecutions of the Northern Securities company and the Beef trust, involving different typical phases of the subject, were intended quite as much to discover where the Sherman law fell short of its author's designs as to put its strength to the test. These two suits, which are all that it is the present plan of the administration to undertake till a new law has been enacted, have given the attorney general a great many suggestions. He has embodied them in certain additions to the text of the Littlefield bill or in marginal indications of changes which would be advisable, so that the measure is now much longer and more elaborate.

"If this policy is carried out by the Republican party, as there is very good reason to suppose it will be, it will accomplish two things: It will add a notable accomplishment to the long list of Republican successes, and it will deprive the Democrats of some valuable campaign material, upon which they will have to depend for the future."



By F. P. DUNNE.

**Dimple** as a "Fine Writer."

The warmest thing in the way of "fine writing" that has been printed lately in the Dimple Gray's description in his leader of a wedding that took place last Saturday week. It begins as follows:

"The morning stars sang in unison to the melodies of the newly-made universe, the highest beings should walk through life side-by-side and in-hand with the purpose definite, to assist each other in all things pertaining to their common good."

The order was "fully evinced" last Friday at high noon, Dimple says, when a smashing bride-to-be, to the beautiful suburban home of Rev. C. O. Ranford, and married to the beautiful, tender, and affectionate hearts for life's momentous little wedding—as though it were a great surprise to our people, and set the town to echoing and repeating glowing reports of her betrothal.

Buriship, Dimple proceeds: "Little upburished arrow, at once commenced his matrimonial maneuvers with the young lady." In furtherance a noble confession of love to the rose-cheeked maiden of his choice and was given by him in the form of a love letter heart failure to read that the marriage tubs in a circus band in summer and winter are resorted to in preparation for the

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